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VOL. XXII NO. 15 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

RAJENDRA PRASAD TO BE RELEASED

GOVT. REMITS SENTENCE

Sequel To Finding Of Medical Board

PATNA, Jan. 17.

The Bihar and Orissa Government's decision to remit the remainder of the sentence passed on Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Bihar Congress leader, and to release him forthwith is contained in the following communique.

"Babu Rajendra Prasad who was in January 1933 convicted under section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 15 months' suffered while confined in the Hazaribagh Central Jail from bronchitis with asthma and dysentry.

TRANSFER TO BANKIPORE JAIL.

In September last, he was transferred to the Bankipore Jail. This was done in order that he may be examined at the Patna General Hospital. He was subsequently transferred to the hospital itself for treatment and is still there.

As symptoms of the disease persisted he was, under orders of the Government, examined by a medical board on January 9, 1934.

MEDICAL BOARD'S FINDING.

The finding of the Board was, that although his condition has improved, medical treatment is still required.

Considering all the circumstances of the case the Local Government have decided to remit the remainder of his sentence and release him forthwith."—A.P.

Signing Of Historic Treaty To Be Filmed

Delegations Approve Draft

NEW DELHI, January 17.

Inquiries in Japanese quarters show that yesterday's prolonged Conference between the Sub-Committees of the two Delegations has resulted in the approval of the draft and that final touches will be given in a day or two.

It has been decided that the clause providing for exchange fluctuations should be incorporated in the convention, while the protocol should be confined to cotton agreement.

IN CASE OF DISPUTE.

It is not known whether any specific provision will be made for arbitration or reference to the International Court of Justice at the Hague, in case dispute arises between the two countries. The Japanese declare that such provisions do not exist in commercial treaties and that disputes must be settled through diplomatic channels between the two countries. They further add that it is always open to the two countries voluntarily to submit the matter to the Hague Court, but the Japanese are opposed to any obligatory provision in this respect.

HAGUE COURT.

They recall that the only instance when they resorted to the Hague was twenty years ago, when they thought that they had the strongest case and yet lost. Now, however, the International Court was differently constituted and Japan has full confidence in the court, but they prefer not to make obligatory provisions in commercial treaties binding them to refer matters to the International Court.

The treaty may be ready for initialling early next week, and a suggestion has been made that the historic occasion may be marked by taking a photograph of the signing of the treaty which may take place on the 23rd, a day after Sir Fazli Hussain arrives and the Indian Delegation is in full strength.—A.P.

MALAVIYAJI SEES VICEROY

BENARES, Jan. 17.

Pandit Malaviya who was to leave for Allahabad, postponed his departure, as he received a communication from the Viceroy fixing time for an interview on Tuesday.

The Pandit had a long private talk with His Excellency extending over 40 minutes and one hour with His Excellency's Private Secretary.

The nature of the talk is not known, but it is understood that the interview has an important significance.

—(United Press)

JAWAHAR'S MESSAGE TO YOUNG BENGAL

Scene outside the Masjid at Pydhownie at Prayer-time yesterday morning.

"We Stand Or Fall Together"

India's Problem Is One And Indivisible, Says Jawahar

"The problem of India is one and indivisible. The sorrows and misfortunes of one province are the sorrow and misfortune of the whole of India," Says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his message to Young Bengal.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

In the course of the interview with the "United Press", Pandit Jawaharlal gave the following message:—

"My message to young Bengal is the same that I wish to give to the whole of India. All of us stand or fall together or to quote a famous writer, let us hang together or we hand separately. The problem of India is one and indivisible. It cannot be separated into Provinces or even as between Indian States and the rest of India. The sorrows and misfortunes of one Province are the sorrows and misfortunes of the whole of India. Likewise, the triumph of one Province is the triumph of All-India. Therefore, though we may function in separate areas and spheres, we work for the same ideal, namely, the salvation of our Motherland.

Panditjee incidentally referred to the happenings in Bengal and said: "We in other Provinces feel keenly the misfortunes of our countrymen in Bengal although the whole country at present is in the grip of the severest type of repression. One of the objects of my visit is to convey to our brothers and sisters of Bengal how very much the rest of India is watching with anxious interest the happenings in this Province, and how much they desire to show their solidarity with this Province."—United Press.

'Quake Shakes Country From Himalayas To Cape

EARTH CRACKS AND SULPHUROUS WATER SHOOTS UP

Further reports are slowly trickling through of the havoc wrought by the disastrous earthquake of Monday which, it now appears shook India literally from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, Kottayam (near the Cape) reporting a four-minute shock in which canoes on a lake capsized.

Even leaving aside Muzaffarpur in North Bihar whose death-rol is variously estimated between a few hundreds and over 1,000, reliable reports hitherto received from the affected centres and the Bihar Government's communique just issued show that the total casualties are probably at least 600 killed and the number of injured runs into thousands, while it is impossible to estimate the damage to property which may be a few crores.

Muzafarpur is so far known as the worst sufferer. The town is in ruins and the streets are strewn with corpses. An aerial survey revealed large expanses of water where there was dry ground before the earthquake. The earth has cracked up and grey mud and sulphurous water have been forced up from below.

Darbhanga is also grief stricken, over 300 persons having perished in the town.

SURVEY FROM AIR.

Captain Dalton who flew over the stricken area gave the Associated Press a heartrending account of the death and desolation that met his gaze in Muzaffarpur.

In the rfist communique since the disaster, the Bihar and Orissa Government narrate the Province's tragic tale as far as it has come to light.

No serious loss of life has, however, been reported from the Chota Nagpur and Orissa divisions.

The tea gardens of Darjeeling have suffered badly in common with numerous public buildings.

THE EPICENTRE.

Colaba, Agra, Kodaikanal and London are unanimous in locating the epicentre in North Bihar.

"It is not at all surprising that North Bihar should develop a seat of earthquake activities, as the area lies in one of the two main seismic belts running round the earth," said Dr. S. C. Roy, the Meteorologist in charge of the Colaba Observatory, when interviewed by the Associated Press. "The one is the border of the Pacific Ocean and is known as the circum-Pacific belt. The other extends from East Indies to the West Indies through the east-

(Continued on page 4)

NAZI WAR ON FREEMASONS

General Goering Orders Dissolution Of Lodges In Prussia

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Jan. 17.

Freemason's Lodges are likely to disappear in Prussia in consequence of General Goering's latest orders declaring that there is no reason why the lodges should continue to exist in view of the natural unity created by the Nazi resolution.

General Goering orders the dissolution of lodges by majority votes, the lodges' decisions becoming subject to his approval, instead of the Grand Lodge.

Drops Down Dead Returning From Exercise

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Lady McCalmont's brilliant eight year old 'chaser Kilcash Hill, a favourite of this year's Grand National, died at Weyhill after returning from exercise.

There were previously no signs of anything wrong with the horse.

NO SURRENDER TO ROWDYISM

Women Demonstrate Determination To Take Part In Public Life

LAHORE VOTES FOR IT

Anti-feminists Fail In Attempts To Break Up Meeting And Police Restore Order.

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

Rowdy scenes were witnessed at a meeting held last evening at the Foreman Christian College Hall under the auspices of the Punjab Literary League, for debate on the proposition "Should ladies take part in public life."

Begum Shah Nawaz, a delegate to the Conference presided.

Hardly had Mrs. Brijlal Nehru opened the debate in support of the proposition a large number of rowdies who had collected outside began raising shouts and create noise near the doors. This brought forth strong protests from Justice Sir Abdul Qadir and Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Minister, Local Self-Government, who were among the distinguished persons present Police aid was requisitioned and order was restored.

The meeting then continued under police protection. After about two hours' debate the proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority of votes.—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST ROUTE MARCH

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

A meeting of the Calcutta citizens held this evening at Albert Hall, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq. M.L.C. and an ex-Round Tabler presiding, adopted a resolution entering emphatic protest against the excesses alleged to have been committed at Contai Sub-division, Midnapore District, in connection with the route marches of troops recently. The resolution was sponsored by Mr. J. C. Gupta and was supported, among others, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The latter opined that protest through such resolutions was not the right way to end such grievances.—United Press.

CONDITION OF DEWAS CHIEF

Holding His Own Surprisingly Well, Say Doctors

Doctors Joshi and Kunte wire from Pondichery under date Jan. 17:—

"No change yet in His Highness the Maharaja Dewas Senior's condition. Great anxiety prevails, but he is still holding his own surprisingly well."

STOP PRESS

FAMOUS DIAMOND FIND.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 17.

Pretoria:—The offer of 75,000 sterling is refused by the prospector who had just discovered two alluvial diamonds of 500 and 726 carats each twenty miles from Pretoria. The stones are believed to be part of the famous Cullinan diamond weighing 3026 carats found in Transvaal in 1905 from which the largest gem now known as the Star of Africa is in the British sceptre and is the second largest in the British Crown.

NAZI REPRISALS

LONDON, Jan. 17.

BERLIN:—The secret police of Prussia announce that they now have complete lists all the Austrians resident in Germany and the special general measures impending against them. The conclusion is being drawn that the reprisals are contemplated for alleged ill-treatment of Nazis in Austria. All the Austrians in Saxony, Mecklenburg, Bavasia are ordered to report themselves to the police by 20th January, give full particulars of occupation, religion, origin and extent of their property. Failure to report or furnishing incorrect answers will entail immediate expulsion.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Candidates for Employment, Service or money back. Fare Paid "Guarantee" Prospectus on 1 anna stamp—Royal Institute of Engineering Technology, Delhi. 1825

Wanted—By respectable gentleman, young lady, any nationality, as House-keeper-Companion to 2 children. Must be pleasant and thrifty. Apply Box No. 1844, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A person fully acquainted with Life Insurance business in all its branches, to work as a Personal Assistant to the Secretary. Pay Rs. 200-10-300. Only persons with not less than five years' experience at the Head Office of a Life Insurance Co., should apply before 31st January, 1934, stating age, previous experience, etc., to the Secretary, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay. (1842).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Want Success in Life? Become Master of English. Get particulars from the Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 33|2. (7813).

Wanted candidates to earn Rs. 150 per month by qualifying as Sub-Engineers, Overseers through correspondence instruction. The Principal, British India Technical College (Registered) Sukkur, Sind. (1770).

Wanted Candidate to learn Shorthand by post in 3 Weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. 1805

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Good opportunity for making money for next two days in the year, the last day 18th instant. This chance comes only once a year. See The Master Cotton Reporters, immediately for his forecast. 457, Sandhurst Road. Dwarkadas Mansion, Bombay 4. (1845).

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted a Second Class or Third Class Engineer, having good experience of running Crude Oil Engines and also having knowledge of Electric Dynamo Sets for Aden, also an Engine Driver, having experience of Crude Oil Engines and Electric Dynamo. Apply sharp with testimonials. Box No. 1832, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

TO BE SOLD BY THE REGISTRAR, High Court, O.S., in his sale room on FRIDAY, the 26th day of January, 1934, at noon in Suit No. 1605 of 1930.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

All that partly I,IV storied Office buildings with Shops and Godowns Nos. 9|1A, 9|2A, 9|3A, 9 A, 9-B, 9-C, 9-D, 10|1 A, 10|1 B 10|2-A, 10|3-A, 10|4-A, 11 A, 11 B, 11 C, 11-D, 11-F, 11|1-A, 11|1 B, 11|1 C, 11|1 D, 11|1-E, 11|1-F, 11|1-G, 11|2-A, 11|2-C, 11|2 D, 11|2 E, 11|3 A, 11|3-B, 11|3-C, 12, 12-A, 12-B, 12|1-A, 12|1 B, 12|1 D, 12|1 E, 12|1-F, and 12|2-A, 12|2-B, 12|2 C, 12|2 D, 12|2-E, 12|2-F, 12|3-A, Lall Bazar Street and 1-A, 1-B, 1-C, 2 A, 2 B, 2-C, 2 D. 2 E. 2-F, 2-G Bentinck Street in Calcutta, measuring 4 Bigahs, 8-2|3 Cottahs.

This property consists of an imposing modern block of commercial premises with a total floor area of over 140,000 sq. ft. built by Messrs. Martin & Co., in 1918, situated in the heart of the business quarter of the City. It contains 4 blocks three of which are IV-storied and one of which is one storied with full foundation, etc., for a four storied structure when required. The buildings are of steel construction throughout and extra heavy section steel was provided so that the accommodation for the upper floors could be utilized for warehouse as well as Office purpose. It is exceptional in kind in that it is one of the few structures in Calcutta where it is possible to obtain large areas of Office accommodation combined with extensive show-rooms, ware-houses, garage and servants' quarters, etc. There are 3 passenger lifts and 4 Goods lifts which give access to all parts of the building. Two passages lead to a stone-paved yard which affords ample space for loading and unloading lorries and carts.

For particulars apply to the said Registrar or to Messrs. MORGAN & CO., at No. 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Dated the 20th day of December, 1933.

A. L. COLLET,
Registrar, O. S.
MORGAN & CO.,
Attorneys for the plaintiff firm,
High Court, O. S., Calcutta.

7789

Legal Notices

PROCLAMATION OF SALE BY SHERIFF OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

IN THE MATTER of all costs, charges and expenses of Messrs. Khandvala & Chhotalal, incurred on behalf of Heera Paramanand, the Mortgagor and Narbheram Naranji, the Mortgagee in respect of property at Pathan Street and all other costs, charges and expenses payable by the said Heera Paramanand and Narbheram Naranji.

Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL, Attorneys of this Honourable Court, carrying on business at 35, Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Applicants.

and

(1) HEERA PARAMANAND and (2) NARBHERAM NARANJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 4th Kumbharwada and Kalbadevi Road, respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay: Respondents.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above matter on the 27th day of January, 1933, it was "inter alia" ordered that the abovenamed first respondent do pay to the Applicants the sums of Rs. 976-8-4 and Rs. 132-13-8 making together the sum of Rs. 1,109-6-0, being the balance of their taxed costs and a sum of Rs. 30 as costs of the Chamber Summons and the Order made thereon.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 8th day of September, 1933, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the 1st Respondent in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on the Eastern Side of 1st Pathan Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 152-2|9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2971; New No. 9913; Old Survey No. 1|4379; New Survey No. 5079 (in the deed of mortgage, dated the 1st day of August, 1928, the following numbers are wrongly mentioned Collector's Old No. 2971; New No. 9913; Old Survey No. 3|4379; New Survey No. 5077) and Cadastral Survey No. 3898, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 7817, and Street Nos. 97-99; New Nos. 43-45 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Daya Deosey; on or towards the South by the property of Pragji Amba; on or towards the West by the 1st Pathan Street and on or towards the East by Sweepers passage.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on the 14th day of February, 1934 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, dated the 8th day of September, 1933, put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 1st Respondent in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Order, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage, subject to the Mortgage, dated 11th April, 1932, made between the said Heera Parmanand, the 1st Respondent of the one part and Bhat Dharsey Jetha of the other part.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st Respondent to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st Respondent have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Applicants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or at the office of Messrs. Khandvala & Chhotalal, Applicants, 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of Jany. 1933.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
7850.

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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OFFERS ARE INVITED before 6th February, 1934, for the sale of whole or partial Machinery, all in working order, comprising of 34000 Spindles and 700 Looms, Engines 1250 Horse Power, 5 Lancashire Boilers, size 32'x2' of a centrally situated local Textile Mill. Particulars and Catalogues supplied to bonafide offerers. Apply sharp Box No. 1836, "Bombay Chronicle."

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:
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Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

THE CARLTON

FOCUS OF BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIES
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FOX FILMS'
Thundering Romance of the Foreign Legion.

"THE DEVIL'S IN LOVE"

WITH
LORETTA YOUNG
VICTOR JORY
DAVID MANNER
HERBERT MUNDIN

NEXT WEEK

GRAND DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME OF SEVEN FOX SUPERS

WATCH FOR THE DETAILS

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	18 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb.
*Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan.	12 Feb.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	8 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb.
Hetan Maru	11600	10 Mar.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20379:
Telegrams: "YUSEN",

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Hague Maru	7th Jan.	22nd Jan
Choyo ,,	20th ,,	29th Jan.
Shogen ,,	21st ,,	9th Feb.
Havre ,,	25th ,,	6th ,,
Havana ,,	8th Feb.	22nd ,,
Yoneyama ,,	19th ,,	5th Mar.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

ENCOURAGE INDIGENOUS SALT INDUSTRY

Mr. Mitra Appeals To Government To Give Adequate Support To Manufacturers

CACUTTA, Jan. 15.

"So far as I know, the Government of Bengal have so far made no serious attempt at helping indigenous manufacture of salt though they had received upto September, 1933 over Rs. 12½ lakhs as their share of the additional import duly on foreign salt on condition that this money should be applied to the development of salt production wherever economically feasible within this province."

This statement was made by Mr. S. C. Mitra, M L A., in the course of an interview by the "United Press" on the future prospect of Salt manufacture in Bengal.

Continuing Mr. Mitra said:—

ADDITIONAL DUTY.

"The salt Committee of the Legislative Assembly met in the middle of December last and discussed the attitude to be taken about the continuance of the additional salt duty. The Committee did not come to any decision but they shall have to make up their mind early in February to place their recommendations before the Government to take steps, if necessary, for legislation in that session, because the life of the Additional Salt Duty Act expires on the 31st March. It is understood the Government of Bengal is for the abolition of this additional duty and the Bihar and Orissa Government though of similar views is not very much opposed to the continuance of the present rate of 2 as 6 pies per maund. On the other hand, the Indian Salt manufacturers are almost unanimous in their demand to raise the tax to the former level of 4 as. 6 pies per maund.

"The purpose of the additional duty has been largely attained. The price of Salt has been steadied during the last three years and the indigenous manufacturers have been greatly helped not only in maintaining their ground against foreign competition but have doubled their original out-put each year.

INDIGENOUS MANUFACTURERS

"I know the strong attitude of the Government of Bengal and the still stronger attitude of the European Mercantile Community as regard the question of indigenous manufacture of Salt in Bengal. They maintain, for obvious reasons, that it is not possible to manufacture salt in Bengal commercially. But I ask in all seriousness had any attempt been made to make an experiment in this direction? Mr. C. H. Pitt the Government of India's Expert was bound to admit "Since however no salt manufacture has been done on the Bengal and Northern Orissa Coast for some 40 years it appears to be worth while investigating the meteorological data which would influence the production of an evaporation source in these areas.

WILL GOVT. HELP THEM?

Every body in India strongly supported Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of the spinning whole. Its great attraction is in solving to some extent the vast question of India's unemployment. I make bold to say if the manufacture of salt is taken up by the vast multitudes of this province as a cottage industry, it will certainly help the poor peasants in Bengal to alleviate their present distressed conditions. Bengal requires about 180 lakhs of maund of imported salt. It is easy to conceive how many persons may be provided with employment if this question is seriously tackled. I know some of the patriotic leading men of this province are seriously taking this matter in their hand.

The "Premier Salt Manufacturing Company" of Midnapore the "Model Salt Manufacturers" of Noakhali (the Sinhagar Farming Trading and Banking Ltd.) the "National Salt Manufacturing Company and others have already undertaken Salt Manufacture in right earnest. Their efforts can only succeed if they receive adequate support both from the Government and the public. The Government should secure for them facilities in acquiring suitable lands, for opening warehouses for supporting meteorological or other necessary scientific informations, advancing funds for initial costs and making experiment, etc.—United Press.

INDIA & POSTAL CONGRESS

Delegation Led By Mr. Mukerjee Leaves Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Thirty-one proposals including one raising the question of the basis of classification on which each country is made to pay her quota of the cost of the International Bureau have been forwarded by the Indian Delegation to the forthcoming International Postal Congress which opens at Cairo on February First.

The Delegation from India for the first time consists of Indians only, and will be led by an Indian official. It is also interesting to mention, in view of the controversy raised over the signing of the Indo-Japanese Treaty, that in the matter of International Postal Convention Indian Delegates have for 50 years, enjoyed full plenipotentiary powers to sign the Convention on behalf of India in her own International rights.

The Indian Delegation leaves tomorrow and will be led by Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerjee. Postmaster-General, Madras, his colleagues being Mr. Gupta and Mr. Mohd. Alhasan.

PURPOSE OF CONGRESS.

The main purpose of the Congress will be to discuss modification of procedure of exchange of various kinds of Postal traffic between different countries of the world. It is felt that with the advance of time and education, better and simpler methods of exchange have become necessary and these five-yearly meetings enable the Congress to make the necessary modifications.

The Minister of communications of the country in which the Congress is held generally presides over the Congress. India has never in the past invited the Congress to be held in this country. It is possible that this time the Indian Delegates may consider the question of making such an application for the next session in India.

QUESTION OF EXPENSES.

Though the expenses of delegates are borne by the countries whom they represent, the expenses of the Congress are borne by the country in which the session is held. Indian delegates expect to stay in Egypt for two months, whereafter they will leave for London for exchange of views with the British Postal Authorities and then return to India.—A.P.

Rajkot, Jan. 17.—Economists in Kathiawar are planning to start a School of Economics which will devote itself in the first instance to the conducting of an economic survey of the whole Province.—United Press.

WHAT A GLORIOUS COMBINATION ?

What A Pair? Miss **ZUBEIDABANU** and Master **MODAK**

See & Hear in their Sensational Picture of 1934

Shree Mahalaxmi Cinetone Co's

Radha Mohan or Nand-ke-Lala

Now Running At **IMPERIAL CINEMA** LAMINGTON ROAD

To enjoy—
"ID" Come to-day
SAROJ'S—
TIME: 2-45, 6, 8-15 & 10-15

Gafil=Musafir

WITH BRILLIANT SONG HITS
By SARDAR AKHTAR
ASHRAF KHAN, IRSHADALLI, etc
AT GLOBE TALKIES

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.
Hindu: Magh Shud 3, 1990.
Muslim: Savval 2, 1352.
Parsi: Amardad 14, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 24m.
Hightide: 1.47, 13.54.
Lowtide: 8.06. 19.45.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m., Time signal and commercial bulletin.
12 noon Indian music.
12-30 p.m. European music.
1 p.m, Market opening rates and close down.
5-30 p.m., Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m, Moments Musical by Richard Meredith followed by new "Rythm Style" dance music.
7145 p.m., Market prices.
8-30 p.m., News, weather and cotton rates.
9-10 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran followed by Saraswatibai in classical and light Indian music.
Close down 11 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-00 p.m. Under Big Ben, a talk by Mr. Howard Marshall.
8-15 p.m. Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwish. Wireless Military Band.
9-45 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
10-15 p.m. A talk by Mr. Lloyd George.
10-45 p.m, News Bulletin.
11-00 p.m. Dance music.

POSTAL NOTICE: Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Qualimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karanja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 24th inst.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: Clan Line Steamer "Clanmoctavish" arrived in London on the 15th evening. Steamer "Clan Matheson" arrived Suez on the evening of Monday January 15th.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Due to recent earthquake, ordinary telegrams to and from Patna will be subject to serious delay.

THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's 6 Star Hit
NIGHT FLIGHT
AN AERIAL ROMANCE WITH
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
LIONEL BARRYMORE
HELEN HAYES—MYRNA LOY
CLARK GABLE
A HEART-GRIPPING DRAMA OF MEN WHO DARE & WOMEN WHO WAIT!
NEXT SATURDAY
M-G-M'S SONG & DANCE HIT
STAGE MOTHER
Phone 22323. Reserve Now.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
M-G-M'S MUSICAL COMEDY
with
Laurel & Hardy
In An Adaptation of "Fra Diavolo"
DEVIL'S BROTHER
NEXT SATURDAY
Special For Our 6th Anniversary
THE FLAMING BELLE
DOLORES DEL RIO
In Radio's Hawaiian Romance
BIRD OF PARADISE
KING VIDOR'S ASTOUNDING HIT
Book Now & Make Sure

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Myrt and Marge Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Night Flight". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Laurel and Hardy in their Musical Comedy 'The Devil's Brother'." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. to-day (Thursday).
CARLTON: "The Devil's in Love". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Torch Singer". Daily at 3-30, 6-40 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "War Correspondent". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "East of Borneo". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Early To Bed". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya Kumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Mahananda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "Smilin' Through". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' SWADESHI LEAGUE: The announced meeting of the General body of the League is postponed from to-day (Thursday) 18th to Thursday 25th January at 5 p.m. at the office of the Bombay Swadeshi League, Bombay House, Bruce Street, to elect the executive committee for the current year.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY: A meeting of the Working Committee of the University Aid Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Aloo Villa the residence of Sir G. B. Pradhan, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: The annual general meeting of the League will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

MR. LAD'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED: The unveiling of a portrait of the late Mr. Y. M. Lad, one of the founders and the first Principal of Ramchandra M. Bhatt High School, (formerly Parel High School) of the Gokhale Education Society, took place on the 12th inst., under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi who in his address briefly referred to the life of the late Mr. Lad and exnorted the youngsters to copy the example set before them by their first principal. He then unveiled the portrait which was faithfully done by the Superintendent of the School, Mr. Taskar, who then thanked the president on behalf of the School.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The booking of messages for all stations in North Behar except express messages for Muzaffarpur only has been stopped.
The districts concerned are Motihari, Chapra, Darbhanga and Supsaul sub-division of the Darbhanga District.
Due to recent earthquake, ordinary telegrams to and from Patna will be subject to serious delay.

BOMBAY GURKHA SOCIETY.
The Bombay Branch Gurkha League having been dissolved according to the resolutions passed by the League Committee on 3-12-33, a Gurkha organisation known as the Bombay Gurkha Society was started on 1st January, 1934, for the social amelioration of the members of the Gurkha community residing in Bombay.

CARROM COMPETITION.
The carrom competition for singles will begin under the auspices of the Matunga Vyayam Shala, on Saturday (3rd February), at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the above Shala.
A gold medal will be awarded to the winner those willing to join can apply to the Competition Secretary, Matunga Vyayam Shala, with the entrance fee Re. 1. The entries close on 27th inst. The application forms can be had from the Matunga Vyayam Shala, Matunga (G. I. P.).

An Allahabad message says the engagement is announced of Mr. Brai Kumar Nehru of the Indian Civil Service, son of Mr. Brajlal Nehru, Chief Auditor, North Western Railway with Miss Megda Friedmann of Hungary. Miss Friedmann is shortly expected to arrive in India and the marriage takes place in India next winter.—A. P.

ATIYA BEGUM'S SUGGESTION

"Have Open-Air Homes" A Better Slogan Than "Help The Hospitals"

In the course of a letter addressed to the Governor of Bombay, Atiya Begum says:—
Education on right lines is the most important factor in the moulding of character, conduct and general welfare of home and country.
Since the war there have been many important commissions sitting in the country and conferences held, whose reports and resolutions have not one single favourable comment to offer, but strongest and severest criticisms on the educational policy of India.
As a believer in a sound and use ful system of education, a few of my most recent observations of the Primary Education Schools are as follows:—
Primary education is by far the most important stage and should be very carefully handled, as a firm foundation in infancy can alone result in a healthy, efficient student, who in course of time stands the strong tests of turmoils and strifes, and one who would automatically contribute nobly and honestly to the general well-being and welfare of humanity and country.
The Municipal Urdu schools are located in filthy chawls with dark poky holes as class-rooms, a large number of tenants and owners occupying the premises—an extremely bad principle. The defective sanitary arrangements are freely used even by the passers-by of the streets.
Girls and boys' schools are located in the same chawls, so that men, women, boys and girls mix up indiscriminately, a demoralising principle considering that there is no systematised course, syllabus or curriculum to fill the hours usefully.
Almost all the women-teachers are untrained.
The miserable schools have a woe-begone, neglected atmosphere. The visitors' books have blank pages. Any complaints written in the books or sent directly to the Corporation and Schools Committee remain unheeded.
Institutions as a general rule fail owing to lack of resources, but in the instance of the Primary Education of the City of Bombay a sum of over fifty lakhs is just thrown away and our whole system of education remains defective, stereotyped, expensive and useless in its application to advance and progress in practical daily life. In the absence of a sound, sensible and academic bringing up of nation, it stands to reason that the general condition must slowly deteriorate the physical and mental state, must collapse and every home must needs necessarily be turned into a hospital for the weak, frail and crippled race.
The H.O.H. Fete should not be "To Help Our Hospitals," but should stand for doing the most valuable work of "Having Open-Air Homes" and "Healthy Outdoor Houses," which should function for the health of the race, and the following are a few suggestions:—
No. 1. The "Lloyd's Folly," should be turned into a "Brabourne Wisdom" by (a) Walk and a Drive course near the sea; (b) instituting Bathing and Swimming pools; (c) Boat-houses for the facility of rowing, etc.; (d) levelling grounds for Swiss Drill 'en masse'; (e) Chorus singing and conducting open-air bands; (f) Gymnasiums and (g) an open air Skating Rink.
The Back Bay is a beautiful gift of Nature, and can be used as an asset for the enjoyment of the children and the people. The Back Bay Reclamation grounds have been lying neglected for all these years and years together. The H.O.H. Fete will yield a colossal fortune, and instead of the lugubrious hospitals—the very idea of which makes one sick—why not create a Town of Healthy relaxation which will be the means of changing the entire outlook of life in Bombay, so necessary and incumbent for the anaemic Indians, and thus 'Help Our Helpless" beneficially.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.
We have received the following:—
A wall calendar from the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Bombay.
A wall calendar from the Popular Insurance Co., Mangalore.
A wall calendar from the East and West Insurance Co., Bombay.
Two wall calendars and a table calendar from Mansukhlal, Sukhlal and Co., Bombay. In their wall calendar, Messrs Mansukhlal have shown settlement and clearing days in different colour ink.

Lord Brabourne chats with his host at H. O. H. Garden Party

NON-STOP SWINGING OF CLUB

Three Parsi Youths Out To Beat World Record

Messrs. Minocheher Jamshedji Patel, Framroze Piroshaw Postwala and Fardun Framji Kerawala, three of the energetic members of the Shahapoor Physical Culture Club, of Mazagon, will perform a Non-Stop Club Swinging feat and endeavour to break the All-India record in club-swinging and, if possible, the world record in the same.
The performance will commence on the spacious premises of Sett Batliwala's Wadi at the 4th Lane, Khetwadi, at 8-0 a.m. (S. To), on Thursday (18th. inst.), under the supervision of a committee formed of well known persons.
A fee of anna one only has been fixed for the public to witness this feat, and the tickets for the same can be had at Sett Batliwala's Wadi day and night during the time the feat continues.

COMMUTE SENTENCE ON SEVA SINGH

Bombay Appeal To Patiala Durbar

At a meeting of the Central Sikh League held in Bombay on Tuesday, the following resolutions were adopted:—
"This meeting strongly protests against the sentence passed on S. Sewa Singh, President of Punjab Riyasat Praja Mandal by the Patiala Court and sincerely hopes the Patiala Darbar will commute the sentence of 6 years' imprisonment and the fine of Rs. 1,500.
(2) "This meeting appreciates the good services rendered by S. Jamiat Singh and Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha to the "Released Political Prisoners Relief League."

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

The Secretary of the Hindi Pracharak writes:—
The public are aware that the Preliminary Examinations in Hindi conducted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras are also held in Bombay regularly from September, 1931. These examinations which are of three grades are held twice a year in February and September. The number of candidates taking part in the examinations has been steadily increasing as the following table will indicate:—September, 1931, 7; February, 1932, 29; October, 1932, 39; February, 1933, 30; September, 1933, 56; and February, 1934, 131.
Of these 131 candidates who will sit for these examinations on 11th Feb. 1934, 5 are for Rashtra Bhasha, 23 are for Madhyama and the rest are for Prathamik.
It is gratifying to note that there are as many as 62 lady candidates this time. Distributed according to languages Marathee leads with 79 candidates while Kanarese has 15, Tamil 15; Malayalam 9; Guzerati 9; and Telugu 2. Of these 43 had their instruction at Seva Sadan, Gamdevi; 15 at the Fort Arya Samaj Hindi Class; 3 at the Kalbadevi Hindi Library; 20 at Blavatsky Lodge, Girgaum; 14 at Dadar (B. B. & C. I.); 22 at Hindi School, Matunga and 14 at Khar Road.
Fresh classes will be started at these places and at other places as well if there is demand. It is hoped that the people of this City will take to Hindi in larger numbers as every one now realises the importance of a common national language for our country.

HUSBAND AND WIFE ARRESTED

Sequel To Statement By Murdered Boarder

A Hindu woman and her husband have been arrested by the Bombay City Police on the charge of alleged murder of a boarder who it is stated was on terms of intimacy with the woman.
Bowrabai aged 22 years and her husband Ramchandra Janaram residing at Khoja Mohalla, had a boarder named Mahadeo Nagoo. Mahadeo was married but had sent away his wife to her native place. On the 27th December last, while Ramchandra had gone out to buy "pan", it is alleged, Gowrabai and Mahadeo Nagoo were in the room where Mahadeo took liberty with her. The woman, Gowrabai resisted the gestures and stabbed Mahadeo in the stomach with a knife. Mahadeo was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday.
In his dying deposition, he admitted being on terms of intimacy with Gowrabai and involved Gowrabai and her husband for the fatal assault. The police have arrested Gowrabai and her husband and further enquiries are in progress.

MUNIFICENCE EULOGISED

Kapol's Address To Smti. Maniben

(From Our Correspondent)
GHATKOPAR, Tuesday
In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, presided over by Sir Manmohandas Ramji, the members of the Managing Committee of the Kapol community presented an address to Shrimati Maniben, the widow of Seth Chatrabhuj Jivandas, (from whose trust funds to the extent of Rs. 10,00,000 have been made available to public charities), at a social function held yesterday afternoon on the premises of Shri Navnitlal temple at Ghatkopar.
The prominent among those present were Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas and Mr. Nhanalal Dalpatram Kavi, the well-known Gujarati poet.

MESSAGES.
At the outset messages from Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas and others, eulogising the charitable disposition of Shrimati Maniben, were read by Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai Modi.
The address, which was then presented in a silver casket to Shrimati Maniben, after congratulating her for her tenacity in carrying out the wishes of her departed husband in accordance with his trust deed, specifically mentioned the several public charities from the trust fund to the extent of Rs. 10,00,000, which included Rs. 40,000 to the Bombay University for technological education, four residential quarters, (two at Ghatkopar and two at Bombay) for the benefit of poor families of the community and a temple at Ghatkopar. The trustees of the fund were also thanked for their kind co-operation in putting into effect the last wishes of the munificent donor.
Sir Manmohandas Ramji then paid a glowing tribute to Shrimati Maniben for setting an example to others by leading a simple and religious life in spite of the temptations of wealth.
With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the gathering dispersed.

Mr. Ramchandra Madhow Ram Bhat has made a donation of Rs. 101 towards the fund of Shri Vise Parle Sanskrit Pathshala and became a life member.

"THROW OUT PRINCES PROTECTION BILL"

Bombay Meeting Demands Release Of Bikaner And Patiala Prisoners

A public meeting under the auspices of the Political Sufferers Bureau was held on Wednesday evening, with Sirdar Jamiat Singh in the chair, when a resolution, was passed, protesting against the sentences passed on the accused in the Bikaner and Patiala Conspiracy Cases and demanding their release, condemning the detention of Lavan Prasad by the Jamnagar Durbar, and opposing the Princes Protection Bill, now before the Assembly.
LUXURY AMONG POVERTY.
Sirdar Jamiat Singh, in explaining the resolution, attacked the State Rulers for their indifference to the sufferings of the subjects entrusted to their charge, and warned them against their luxurious ways of living, so utterly in contradiction with the present poverty of the subjects.
He also criticsed the policy of the states and of the Indian Government in interfering with lawful agitation on behalf of the States people.
Mr. Mani Sanker Trivedi and others also spoke, supporting the resolution. The resolution also demanded the members of the Assembly to throw out the Princes Protection Bill, as its psasing the Assembly was "sure to restrict constitutional agitation for bringing reforms in the States."

GARDEN PARTY AT H. O. H. FETE GROUNDS

Sir J. Boman Behram Entertains 600 Guests To Meet Governor

There was a large assembly of distinguishel guests in the grounds of the H.O.H. Fete on Tuesday evening, when Sir J. Boman Behram, Chairman of the Hospital Maintenance Committee, gave a garden-party in the Garden Village to meet H.E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne. Unfortunately, the latter was unable to be present, owing to slight indisposition.
The grounds, of course, are not completely ready, but the Garden Village presented a charming appearance, and a festive one, too, with two long lines of tea-tables set out with the dainties which one expects at such a function.
His Excellency arrived at about 5 p.m. and was received at the Cruickshank Road Gate by Sir J. Boman-Behram and the members of the Committee. After taking tea, Lord Brabourne was conducted round the grounds by his hosts and introduced to the guests with all of whom he cordially shook hands.
Those present included the Chief Justice, Sir John Beaumont and Lady Beaumont, Members of the Executive Council and Ministers of Government, High Court Judges, the Presidency Magistrates, many Municipal Councillors and officials and a number of other leading citizens and their wives, the number of guests being about 500.
The band of the 9th Punjab Regiment played an excellent selection of music and most of the guests remained for a long time in conversation after tea. The function gave a foretaste of the attractions to be expected at the Fete which is evidently going to be a first-class affair.

VILLAGE UPLIFT WORK IN SATARA

Sub-Committees Appointed To Do Propaganda

(From A Correspondent.)
On January 10, a huge meeting was held under the presidency of the Prant Officer Sahab Khan Saheb A. K. Munshi, the District Deputy Collector, Northern Division, in the Native General Library of Mahableshwar.
After a short introductory speech by the president, the Superintendent of Mahableshwar Dr. F. C. D'Souza, addressed the meeting on sanitation and hygiene.
Mrs. Gangubai Manjarekar, the hospital nurse, narrated the advantages of civilized nursing. Mr. B. S. Bartake, advocate, the Secretary of the Satara Village Uplift Association, then, gave the detailed aspects of the subject and requested the people to pay prompt attention to adult education, sanitation, medical relief, indebtedness, co-operative societies, etc.
The president then summarised the proceedings and appointed a central Mahal Committee. Also a sanitation committee for the village old Mahableshwar was appointed.
The Mahalkari Saheb with the help of Mr. Bartake has made arrangements for starting a co-operative Bank.

The Council of the Madras Corporation passed a resolution that a civic reception be accorded to the M. C. C. and the All India Cricket Teams during their forthcoming visit to Madras in February. Rs. 900 were voted for the purpose.

VICEROY AT BENARES

Hopes No Untoward Incident Will Obstruct Reform

BENARES, Jan. 16.
His Excellency the Viceroy in course of his speech at the banquet held at Benares on Tuesday said:—
"While His Majesty's Government has been engaged in determining the final form to be taken of the new federal and provincial Governments in this country, it is a source of great satisfaction to me that after the stormy occurrences of 1932, the general political outlook has so greatly improved. With increased tranquility in India and steady progress being made in the works of the constitution building in London we may now look forward with confidence to the end of the prolonged labours of the last five years.
"I earnestly hope that no untoward incident may occur to obstruct or delay the consumation of our hopes. I trust that this unique experiment in constitutional reform may be crowned with success.
"India in particular being a country whose main products are primary commodities has suffered severely from the recent catastrophic fall in prices and Your Highness's State in common with the rest of India has been adversely affected by the general fall in revenue and the remissoins which Your Highness has rightly and generously granted to your subjects (message mutlia ed here are not attractive financial operations but they are on the occasion unavoidable.
I feel confident that Your Highness will face this unpleasant and unpopular task with courage and resolution recognising that a balanced budget is the firmest foundation of true prosperity.—A. P.

SESSIONS JUDGE REJECTS APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Jan. 17.
Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, rejected yesterday the appeal preferred by Gafoor Kara and Hassanally Nurmahomed (13 against their conviction on a charge of receiving racing bets on the Kalyan railway platform and sentence of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50's bond of good behaviour for six months, respectively, passed by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan.
In this case the Kalyan railway police had effected the arrests of the accused by sending a bogus punter with a marked coin, which was subsequently seized in the course of the search of their person.
The Session Judge, in dismissing the appeal, observed that their conviction was proper and that the second appellant seemed to be a tool in the hands of the first appellant.

P-A-T-H-E
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Hear Three Delightful Songs Sung by
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
IN
TORCH SINGER
NEXT SATURDAY
KING OF JAZZ
Universal's Mighty Musical Extravaganza
ALL IN TECHNI-COLOUR
Please book in advance

Central India Draw With M.C.C.

Exciting Finish In Two Days' Match

M. C. C. 1st Innings 157
Central India 1st Innings 157

Resuming their innings on Wednesday, though the Central India XI made a good stand against the Visitors scored only 157 runs.

Yarde distinguished himself as the most sticky batsman the M. C. C. have met so far. At one time he scored only one run in half an hour.

Major Naidu was out when he had scored only seven and Wazir Ali contributed a useful 33.

The match ended in a draw.

INDORE, Jan. 17.

There was a much bigger crowd at the Daly College grounds today, when the M.C.C.'s match against the Central India XI was continued, the expectation that some of the Home-team players, like Naidu-Brothers and Jagdale, might force pace later on being an added attraction.

Yarde and Wazir Ali, the overnight not-outs, played very watchfully at the start (each scoring no more than a single in 2 minutes' play), but later took more risks. Yarde has excellent defence and he was never troubled by Clark's bumpers. He always got well on top of the ball and never gave the slip-fielders any hope of a catch in that direction. Wazir Ali scored the first boundary-hit of the day, when he drove Marriott through the covers and later rushed out to drive the Kent bowler to the screen. The umpire first signalled a six, but later changed his verdict to a four.

FIFTY SIGNALLED.

Another hit by Wazir Ali through the covers for which the batsmen ran four sent up 50 of the innings and the fact that this score was made in 135 minutes, shows how slow the batting had been until Wazir Ali opened out to-day.

Langridge yesterday had seven consecutive maidens and Townsend to-day had five such in a string.

Wazir Ali was batting as though he wanted to get some quick runs or get out, and this policy against Marriott means more possibility of the latter than the former. He cut an off-ball strongly and Gregory (the only fielder in the slips) caught him splendidly holding the ball well over his head.

Wazir Ali was batting for 80 minutes for his 33, which included four hits to the boundary. (6|4|2|33).

Yarde, who was now not-out 16 was joined by Major C.K. Naidu.

YARDE'S STICKY PLAY

Yarde excelled as a sticky batsman. He hardly exer attempted a real scoring stroke.

Clark who had been held in reserve all this time was brought for Nayudu's benefit because India's captain appeared to be in a mood to hit out. Clark was sending down an occasional bumper and for the first time in his stay of over two hours Yarde made an attempt to hit the ball forcibly in trying to hook Clark, but an appeal for catch at the wicket was all that resulted. Yarde so far has been easily the stoggiest batsmen who has figured against the M. C. C.

Clarke then sent down a bumping long hop and C. K. Nayudu in trying to draw his bat away from it appeared to touch it. An appeal was upheld by the Umpire Z. R. Irane.

ONE RUN IN HALF HOUR

After collecting a single in half an hour Yarde pierced Townsend's "silly" leg trap of three fielders by sweeping the Derbyshire player to the boundary, a stroke which was excellent in its execution but which brought Yarde ironical cheers because of his slow batting hitherto.

Mushtaq Ali was driving with great force never hesitating to rush out and play slow bowlers on the pitch. Before he had been in 10 minutes he had hit two fours and two similar strokes were brilliantly fielded.

At lunch Yarde and Mushtaq Ali were not out with 21 and 18 respectively, the total being 94 fo three wickets. Extras six.

100 IN 230 MINUTES

Townsend and Marriott bowled after resumption and the batsmen again took a long time to get off the mark. Yarde was subjected to continuous barracking for not scoring. In half an hour he got only one run. Mushtaq later drove very stylishly using his feet to hit Marriott against the break.

Misfielding by Mitchell at fine-leg which yielded two runs sent up 100 when the innings had lasted 230 minutes. The slowest century made by any side against the M.C.C. in India.

LANGRIDGE'S SUCCESS.

Langridge then came on for his fourth spell and took two wickets in two overs for no runs. Mushtak Ali was caught in the slips off his fouth ball and C. S. Naidu coming in drove him back very hard giving the bowler a difficult chance which was accepted. Langridge's complete analysis at this stage was 15 overs, 11 maidens. 7 runs, two wickets.

BAHAYA HITS OUT

Bhaya who was next batsman in at once showed his partiality for his reputed square-cut by sending Langridge to the boundary, Townsend at extra-cover being beaten by the pace which the ball made. Clark replaced Langridge and his first ball was square-cut by Bhaya but Townsend fielded brilliantly. Langridge was immediately switched on to the other end and Bhaya once again square-cut him beautifully causing Walters to guard the covers with himself, Townsend and Gregory.

Yarde was blocking everything, and after batting for exactly an hour after lunch he had taken his pre-lunch score of 21 to 22, a single in 20 minutes. This put him on the wrong side of crowds' sympathy, and he was not only barracked, but when he was struck on body by one of Clark's bumpers he was ironically cheered.

Yarde went on unperturbed, however, and was lucky to be dropped by Gregory at slip, off Clark, this being his second "escape" at the hands of Gregory at the same position. The first life was given when he was two yesterday.

Bhaya was unfortunate to be caught behind the wickets, off a snick, and Jagdale was cleanbowled by Clarke for four.

YARDE OUT AT LAST.

Mumtaz made a brave attempt to hit, but he failed to connect properly, and whenever he did clever placing, the M.C.C. field beat him. At last, after batting for five hours and 20 minutes, Yarde was caught by Mitchell, at forward fine leg.

He had given two real chances in his long stay, and although he was never trying to score he was very trying to fielders and spectators alike. There were two hits to the boundary in his score.

Lt. Tarrant came in at the fall of this wicket amidst cheers from the Gloucestershire regiment.

148 FOR 8 AT TEA TIME.

With 84 runs to pass the M.C.C. total there now ensued, because the fielders were on their toes to rob the batsmen of singles. Nevertheless Mumtaz hit out lustily and at tea he had made 16 and Tarrant 5. With the score at 148 for 8 wickets extras 10.

M.C.C.'S 2ND INNINGS.

M.C.C. commenced their second innings at 4-40 (when 20 minutes were left for play) with Barnett and Human, Wazirali and Jagdale (two bowlers who were not tried in the M.C.C. first innings) were in charge of the attack Barnett at once got going hitting 2, 1 4 and 4 in quick succession square-cutting and driving with tremendous power.

Runs came almost from every ball amidst thunderous cheers and at the end Barnett and Human remained (not out) with 30 and 21 respectively (extras one) Total for no wickets being 52.

The match is drawn Wazirali 2/0/13/0 Jagdale 1/0/7/0 Bhaya 2/0/13/0 Ishtaqali 2/0/13/0.

M.C.C. FOR NAGPUR.

The M.C.C. will leave at 8-30 tonight by cars for Nagpur where a three-day match commences on the 19th against the Central Provinces.

EXCITING FINISH.

There was exciting finish to the home innings side trying with the M.C.C.'S first innings total before the last wicket fell.

Mumtaz was hit out. He got four through slips for an attempted straight drive and was then dropped by Langridge at square-leg. The next ball he was bowled in repeating the stroke. The ninth wicket fell at 154 when three runs were wanted to tie and four to pass the M.C.C. score. The first run came through a leg-bye and then came two singles the second of which very nearly cost Sajjansingh's wicket through a run-out. But Sajjansingh was bowled by Langridge and (both sides were level) at 157.

SCORES.

CENTRAL INDIA: (First Innings)	
Istak Ali b Townsend	9
Wazir Ali c Gregory, b Marriott	33
Nayudu c Ellitt b Clark	7
Yarde c Mitchell b Townsend	24
Mushtaq Ali c Mitchell b Langridge	31
C S Naidu c and b Langridge	0
Bhaya c Elliot b Clark	9
Jugdale b Clark	4
Mumtaz b Townsend	20
Tarrant	6
Sajjansingh b Langridge	1
Extras	13
Total	157
M.C.C. 1ST INNINGS	157
M.C.C. 2ND INNINGS	
Barnett (not out)	30
Human (not out)	21
Extras	1
Total	52 for no wkt.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Clark 24/7/42/3, Townsend 36/17/60/3, Marriott 37/17/31/1, Langridge 24/2/18/13/3.

KARACHI'S PROFIT FROM M.C.C. MATCHES

Rs. 5,000 To Go To Tourist Team

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

According to the report issued by the Sind Cricket Association it is understood that a net profit of Rs. 12,000 has been made by the Association on the occasion of M. C. C. matches in Karachi.

Out of this Rs. 5.000 will be paid to the M. C. C. and the rest will be divided equally between the Association and the Indian Board of Cricket Control.—United Press.

AIR SURVEY REVEALS DEATH & DESTRUCTION

(Continued from page 1.)

west system of mountains of the Himalayas, the Alps and the Pyrannes."

TELEGRAPHISTS FOR MUZZAFARPUR.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

A batch of telegraphists has been sent to-night from Calcutta to Muzzafarpur.—A. P.

FROM BENARES TO MOTIHARI

PATNA, Jan. 17.

Capt. A. H. Dalton who, with Messrs. Aupen and Palmer, flew a plane attached to the Indian air pageant over the earthquake-stricken area from Benares to Motihari, North Bihar, told the Associated Press that the whole area from Muzaffarpore to Motihari and probably further north was affected. Many sugar factories in North Bihar, the biggest sugar inlustry centre of the Province, have been destroyed.

WHAT HE SAW

Captain Dalton stated, from what he saw he could say that the seat of the disturbance was probably somewhere north of Muzaffarpur in Nepal and that was why North Bihar area adjoining Nepal had been so badly affected. There was no telegraph communication with North Bihar except one telegraph line to Muzaffarpur. Capt. Dalton and party returned yesterday and he and his comrades who undertook the journey on their own were the first airmen to bring news of the disaster in North Bihar.

GOVT. HAS NO INFORMATION!

The Chief Secretary being appraised of the deathroll in Muzaffarpur, estimated in hundreds, told the Associated Press that the Government had no such information and warned people against being carried away by rumours.—A. P.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

Official reports of damage caused to person and property by eartquake do not bear out unofficial estimates. The Local Governments are making enquiries and will submit their reports as soon as possible.—A. P.

IN GAUHATI.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

A message from Gauhati (Assam) states that earthquake shocks of moderate intensity were felt at 2/19 p.m. standard time on Monday. The shocks lasted about three and a half minutes. No damage is reported.—A. P.

COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

LALMANIRHAT, Jan. 17.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, Laimanirhat, wires:—

Damages on Katihar, Purnea and Jogbani section over this Railway have since been repaired and communication has been restored up to Purnea, No. C-1 being the first train to pass over the section to-day. Shuttle trains Nos. C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4 will run between Katihar and Purnea until further advise.—A. P.

IN BHAGALPUR.

BHAGALPUR, Jan. 17.

Five persons have been killed including Mr. Jatindra Mohan Mukherjee, pleader. Mrs. Beevor, wife of Mr. R. B Beevor, District and Sessions Judge, has been seriously injured by the collapse of a portion of their residential building. Her condition is now better. Thirty injured persons have been admitted to the hospital. One died on the way to the hospital, bringing the total of deaths to six. Buildings seriously damaged include the Church, Criminal Court, Commissioner's Residence and office of the Judges Court, District Board Office, old Circuit Bungalow, Old Post Office, Training School, Central Jail and E. I. R. station club house.—A. P.

ON B. N. W. R.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 17.

The Agent, B. N. W. R. wires to the Associated Press as follows:—

Hoping to resume normal running on the main line between Lucknow, Barauni and Wun junction to-night but passengers may have to tranship twice between Barauni and Kathihar. The extent of damage on the branch lines is still not known but it is hoped to resume through running between Bhatni and Allahahad to-night. Trains for Ballia and Chappra would, however, terminate at Bakuha and Menjhi as two spans of the intervening bridge have fallen down. The line is still closed between Mansi, Bhaptiahi and from Sonepur to Muzaffarpur.—A. P.

ADVOCATE DIES OF 'QUAKE INJURIES

PATNA, Jan. 17.

Patna had no more earthquake shocks since yesterday morning, but nervousness still persists among people. Of the 400 people admitted in the City hospitals with injuries received on Monday last, about 75 per cent. were discharged.

Mr. Satyadeo Sahay, Advocate, who received severe injuries on head due to collapse of the High Court portico on Monday last, expired last night.—(United Press.)

MRS. BROWN INJURED, NOT DEAD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

With reference to the earlier report of Jamalpore Railway station and officers quarters collapses, Mrs. G. W. Brown is not dead but she has been seriously injured.—A. P.

PATNA CASUALTIES LIST

56 Killed: 407 Injured

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Latest official figures show that 56 were killed and 407 injured and over 4,000 houses damaged by the earthquake in Patna.

In Bhagalpur the number of persons killed number six.—A. P.

12 PERSONS DIE AT CHAPRA.

Heavy Damages To Temples & Houses

PATNA, Jan. 17.

At Chapra 12 persons died and about a hundred received grievous injuries.

About 80 houses were demolished. buildings, schools premises and temples suffered heavy damages.

The Railway Bridge at Maujhi has collapsed and telegraphic communication interrupted at many places.—United Press.

PATNA'S TERRIBLE LOSS

Public Holiday For Two Days Declared

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

A feature of yesterday's shock was that although Assam which generally suffers most whenever there is an earthquake escaped with little damage on the present occasion. Bihar was undoubtedly the worst victim of the visitation, but while Patna lost terribly in life and property, Ranchi, the summer headquarters of the Governor, suffered but little in comparison with sister districts.

The situation at Patna is so grave that a public holiday has been declared for two days. The Secretariat, High Court, Imperial Bank and Educational Institutions remained closed.—A. P.

33 Dead And 48 Injured At Jamalpur

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16

Yesterday's casualties in Patna are 60, including 10 dead. No Europeans or prominent Indians are involved.

To-day's shock was of a mild character and has not done much damage, The area north of the river Ganges has been worst affected. In the old city many houses have been demolished. In Purnea as also in Bihar province several family temples haev been demolished and a house of an M. L. A. damaged.

It is officially announced that 130 out of 10 railway quarers in Jamalpore collapsed or are uninhabitable as also the station building. Workshops have been badly damaged and work is impossible indefinitely. Casualties are 33 dead, 48 injured, including 41 who were seriously injured.—A. P.

HEAVY DAMAGE AT DARJEELING

Over 1,000 Dead In Muzzafarpur?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Details regarding the damage in Darjeeling show that the damaged buildings include the Gymkhana and the Planters Clubs, the Government High School and other schools. A number of tea gardens and almost all brick houses have been damaged, while ferro-concrete buildings and small houses have generally escaped.

A telegram just received from Darjeeling states that the loss of life is reported to be five persons. Water supply and electrical connections have already been restored.

OVER 1,000 DEAD?

Muzzafarpur is reported to be in ruins and streets strewn with corpses. It is estimated that the deathroll in the town exceeds 1,000.

It is understood that floods accompanied the earthquake and inundated the country side. This discovery was made after an aerial survey of the area.—A.P.

HEAVY CASUALTIES AT BENARES

Houses Rock From Side To Side

BENARES, Jan. 16.

Further enquiries into yesterday's earthquake confirm the earlier reports that two were killed and over 25 injured and over 30 houses collapsed. The shock lasted three minutes and 25 seconds.

It is felt that if it had continued one minute, more there would have been enormous havoc. During the shocks houses were rocking from side to side. People left their houses, and gathered on the nearest open spaces. The condition of people residing in densely populated parts was most pitiable as they could not find open places where they could go.

The walls of the Kotwali, Hindu University and other buildings also cracked. The condition of many houses being dangerous, they have been vacated.

A slight shock lasting a few seconds was felt to-day also—A.P.

HOUSE COLLAPSES IN LUCKNOW

Jubilee College Classes Held In Open

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16.

Enquiries show that four houses collapsed in the city, while the houses of the Home Member, Sir Sitaram, President of the Council, Sir Mohd. Yusuf, several Government offices, including those of Judicial Secretary, P.W.D. and Board of Revenue were damaged. Most of the school buildings were affected including the Government Jubilee College, which was so badly damaged that classes are held in the open, while two rooms in another school had to be vacated. The Secretariat building has also sustained slight damage.

ANTS AND RATS SCENT DANGER

The Railway station buildings haye withstood the shock well.

An interesting sidelight is lent by the fact that ants and rats rushed out of houses a little before earthquake shocks commenced. No loss of life is reported.—A. P.

MANY TRAINS SUSPENDED

Track Rendered Unsafe On B. N. W Rly.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 17.

The Agent to the Bengal North Western Railway states that earthquake damaged the line and many bridges on his railway between east and north Gorakhpur. The running of the trains was suspended for Monday night except on west of Gorakhpur.

The extent of the damage is not yet fully known owing to telegraphic interruptions nor all the sections are fully working. Between Ballia and Chapra two spans of the Inchcape B Bridge have fallen and through traffic for the present is not possible. The Chapra seven loop has been badly damaged and had to be closed. The Bur Gandak Bridge between Samastipur and Khagaria has also been damaged. Also the line between Bansi and Bhaptiahi and between Sonepur and Muzzafarpur. So far no reports regarding damage to trains or injury to persons have been received. Several stations on the East Bengal Railway have also been damaged and the track has been rendered unsafe. Many trains have, therefore, been suspended.

LOSS OF 20 LAKHS.

The loss in Mirzapur is regarded as very heavy and is roughly estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs. The earthquake caused damage in several other towns of the United Provinces although no loss of life is reported.

Four houses are reported to have collapsed in Almorah. Among the other centres that felt the shock are Fatehgarh, Pilibhit, Fyzabad, Manpuri and Shahjahanpur, but detailed reports are still not available.—A. P.

SHOCKS ALL OVER U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

Reports have been received here that the earthquake shock was felt in every part of the United Provinces and that in several places a second shock was felt yesterday morning at about 10-30 a.m.—A.P.

BIHAR, SEAT OF 'QUAKE ACTIVITIES

That Area Lies In Main Seismic Belt, Says Meteorologist

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

Dr. S. C. Roy, Meteorologist in charge of the Colaba Observatory, interviewed by the Associated Press stated that the newspaper reports, suggesting Assam as the centre of the earthquake on January 15 appear to have originated from the fact that the majority of earthquake shocks felt locally in noth-east India during the last few decades had their seat of activity in Assam. The instrumental observations at Colaba. Kodaikanal, Agra and London however, locate the epicentre in North Bihar in the seismic belt at the foot of the Nepal hills. The epicentre distances recorded by Seismographs at four different stations are as follows:—

Colaba—950 miles; Kodaikanal 1,400 miles; Agra 450 miles; Kew (London) 4,600 miles.

There are distances of the centre of the earthquake from these stations.

CENTRE OF EARTHQUAKE

These are distances of the centre of the earthquake near latitude 26 1/4 north and longitude 85½ East. A series of after shocks including the one recorded at Bombay at 10 hours 32 minutes yesterday confirm the location of the earthquake having its centre in North Bihar.

It is not at all surprising that North Bihar should develop a seat of earthquake activities, as the area lies in one of the two main seismic belts running round the earth. The one is the border of the Pacific Ocean and is known as the Circum Pacific Belt. The other extends from East Indies to the West Indies through the east-west system of mountains of the Himalayas, the Alps and the Pyrenese. In these two belts the shaking of the ground is more persistent and energetic than elsewhere. The two seismic zones, are practically coincident with the worlds twc mountainous zones, which are geologically speaking of comparatively recent birth. The concentration of seismic cataclysm in these belts is therefore a necessary consequence of strains that were set up when the earth's young but high mountains were built.

INDIAN BELT MAY SHAKE WORLD

In the Indian area the second seismic belt runs through Burma, Assam and along the foot of the Himalayas to the North-West Frontier hills. The great Pegu earthquake of June 12, 1897 and July 3, 1930, the Kangra earthquake of April 4. 1931 and the recent Bihar earthquake should remind us that the whole of the Indian seismic belt is liable to disruptive world shaking blows.—A.P.

CALCUTTA TO RESCUE

Mayor Takes Lead For Organised Relief

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Calcutta Corporation, adopted this evening a resolution recording deep sense of sorrow and horror at the enormous loss of life and widespread destruction of property occasioned by the recent earthquake in North Behar and conveyed sincere sympathy with the people of those places in their terrible affliction.

CALCUTTA TO THE RESCUE.

Placing the above resolution before the house, the Mayor said, a proposal has been made in some quarters that Calcutta should take a lead in the matter of organising relief measures on an elaborate scale.

The Mayor announced, in this connection, that he is convening a public meeting very shortly to consider ways and means to raise sufficient funds for the amelioration of distress.—United Press.

ITALIAN GOVT. RETALIATES

Royal Decree Penalises Imports Of French Commodities

(Special Cable).

ROME, Jan. 17.

Swift retaliation has been taken against the French import restrictions enforced on the first January which hit the Italian exporters.

A Royal decree issued this morning places an embargo on the importation of commodities like coke, linen textiles, agricultural machinery, straw and felt hats and imposes heavy duties on a range of imports including perfumes, soaps, women's hats, woollens, toys and cotton yarns

The decree is so framed as to make it apply exclusively to France.

PRINCE ALI KHAN

Leaving By Air Mail

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

Prince Ali Khan, son of the Aga Khan landed in Drighroad Aerodrome this evening from Bombay in one of Bombay Flying Club's machines. The Prince is leaving this place to-morrow by the Imperial Airway's outward mail.—A. P.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IN NORTH BIHAR

"Wild Rumours" Of Hundreds Of Deaths

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

In the absence of communication with the affected areas, reconnaissance was effected by aeroplane chartered by the Government yesterday over North Bihar and other affected areas.

WATER IN DRY GROUNDS!

At Muzaffarpore the houses of the Collector and the Judges have been completely destroyed and much damage has been done to other buildings in the town including the Power House. Large expanses of water have been seen in places which used to be dry ground. Cracks were seen in the ground and in certain places grey mud and sulphurous water, which had been forced up from below. Many sugar mills have been destroyed and there has been wholesale destruction of railroads and bridges. All the district headquarters have been cut off by the breaches on the railroads.

OVER 300 DEATHS.

In Durbanga town, it is estimated, that over 300 persons have perished. Several Government buildings have collapsed and great damage has been done to the agricultural institute at Pusa as also to Samastipur town. The railway bridge over Gandak river has been damaged.

"WILD RUMOURS."

The Chief Secretary informs the Associated Press that Government have no information that one thousand people have been killed in Muzaffarpore and warns the people against the wild rumours.

It is understood that the local branch building of the Imperial Bank at Muzaffarpore has collapsed. No casualties have, however, been reported. The Bank has suspended work for two days. The books and papers of the Bank are reported to be safe.—A.P.

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Holiday Racing At Mahaluxmi

Masked Jester Wins Cheveley Handicap

Al Hamil Scores With 9—7 And Receives Great Ovation

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

A large holiday crowd assembled at Mahalaxmi on Wednesday when an enjoyable afternoon's sport was witnessed. Favourites again failed with monotonous regularity except in two races out of a card of nine events.

Big gamblers went west when Castleton was just beaten in the Leopardstown Plate, and Silverton found On Time a tough proposition in the Swindon Plate.

Dillon, Obaid and Selby rode two winners each, and the first named seems assured of his place as leading jockey this season. He has so far steered 22 winners, nine more than Obaid his nearest rival.

Only seven runners contested the Cheveley Handicap for which the aggregate stakes were Rs. 13,500. This poor field indicated that first class middle distance horses are dwindling in numbers, and not until the big meetings arrive, will such events fill.

RISQUE FAILS.

Backers took a risk when they plunged on Risque to defeat Masked Jester, who has just reached his best. Mr. Eve's gelding found it difficult to overcome the Rajpipla horse in spite of a pull in the weights. The timing returned was 2min. 8 1/5 secs., which was slower than Galumph's in the Leopardstown Plate—a race for horses in Class II. Trelawne, who looked on the big side made the early pace but finished fourth. The race should bring him on.

I was not mistaken in my estimation of On Time, who shouldered 8—12 to victory in the Swindon Plate after his recent promotion. Even now the handicapper has not fathomed the Son of Bulger, who is a good second class horse Selby simply toyed with Draughtsman and the much boomed Silverton, when heads were turned for home.

AL HAMIL'S GREAT FEAT.

Both Al Hamil and Obaid received a tremendous ovation after winning the Cairo Handicap, (Division I), Carrying 9—7 Mr. Sultan Chinoy's pony overcame the disadvantage of a slow start to beat Rushdi on the post. His lion-hearted effort captured the imagination of sportsmen who love a great horse, and the demonstration witnessed was very appropriate.

Insomnia had his work cut out to hold De Beers II in the Hadapsur Plate, but was rewarded for his consistency. Over a longer course Solomon's Seal will soon win a nice race.

Dillon exhibited great judgment in piloting Galumph to victory in the Leopardstown Plate. Castleton who has been an unlucky horse appeared to have the issue in safe keeping near home when Galumph swooped down to snatch the verdict on the post.

THRILLING STRUGGLE.

Obaid declared 3lbs. overweight on Argonaut in the Cairo Handicap. (Division II) but managed to keep Wazir Pasha at bay after a thrilling struggle.

Abdul Malik again demonstrated that he is a champion in the making by his facile victory in the Pali Hill Plate, (Division III), in the fast timing of 1 min. 51 3/5 seconds. Slowly away Mr. Ardeshir's grey made up much ground to hold Alladin and Queen Singer safe at the finish. Abdul Malik's two successive wins shew that his connections were justified in expressing their surprise at his earlier defeats.

Copper King and Kanda, who accounted for the first two divisions of the Pali Hill Plate, have been knocking at the door recently and deserved to win.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

The regulation of traffic after the races still leaves lot of room for improvement. The police seem unable to deal with the Gharrywallas, who ignore all traffic rules, and are a perfect nuisance.

1st Race (2-15 p. m.)

THE PALI HILL PLATE.—Div I).
Distance: 1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.
Mr Sion F Nessim's COPPER KING II 7-13 Selby 1
Mr A H Hedeshizada's GOOLAB 8-4 Diab 2
Mr Hoosein Kadum's FAITHFUL II 8-13 Obaid 3
Mr Ahmed bin Mahmood's SAFI AL MULUK 7-12 Brace 4
Did not run:—Nussrat Pasha 8-10; Amalfi II 7-12.

The race:—Excelsior and Elhadi made the running from Goolab, Hilarity and Copper King II. Goolab and Elhadi entered the straight together pursued by Copper King II. In the straight Copper King II got through on the rails and won comfortably.

Won by 3 lengths; 1 1/2 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time:—1 minute 52 2/5 seconds
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 20; Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 18/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs 33/8; Places Rs. 10/8; Rs. 12 and Rs. 9/8.
Favourite:—Goolab and Safi al Muluk
Trainer:—Owner.

2nd Race (2-45 p. m.)

THE PALI HILL PLATE.—(Div. II)
Distance: 1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.
Mr M M Talib's KANDA 7-3 McCarthy 1
Mr Sion F Nessim's AL BARG 8-11 Obaid 2
Mr A Lookmanji's BREACH 7-9 Evans 3
Mr Mahmood Barooni's KANDAHAR 6-13 Stokes 4
All ran.

The race:—Bedair Falleh was in front of Azdashir, Breach, Green Lawn, Al Sedouk and Al Barg when they were sent away to a good start. Round the turn Mal Allah was covering ground and came abreast of the leaders when a furlong from home Kanda came through to take the lead and although challanged by Al Barg won by 3/4 length.

Won by:—3/4 length; 1/2 length 1 1/2 lengths.
Time:—1 minute 52 1/5 seconds
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 90. Places Rs. 26/8; Rs. 38/8 and Rs. 20/8
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 63/8. Places Rs. 16; Rs. 19 and Rs. 11
Favourite:—Al Barg bracket
Trainer:—Mahmood Talib.

3rd Race (3-15 p. m.)

THE PALI HILL PLATE.—(Div. III) Distance: 1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.
Mr K Ardeshir's ABDUL MALIK 7-13 Dillon 1
Mr H S Rustomjee's ALLADIN 7-3 McCarthy 2
Mr Sion F Nessim's QUEEN SINGER 8-5 Obaid 3
Mr Fahad Rummah's RAJPUT 7-13 Marrable 4
Did not run:—Al Hazar 8-3; Jahan Ara 8-8; Red Flower 7-13.

The race:—Goodbye led from Rajput, Jassam Beg, and Diwan with Malik Beg running last. Nearing the turn Malik Beg improved his position while Goodbye and Rajput led the field into the straight and retired leaving Queen Singer, Alladin in front of Abdul Malik. Passing the second enclosure Dillon allowed Abdul Malik to go ahead and the race was over.

Won by:—2 lengths; head; 2 lengths.
Time:—1 minute 51 3/5 seconds
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20/8. Places Rs. 13/8; Rs 22/8 and Rs. 16
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 7; Rs. 10/8 and Rs. 8/8
Favourite:—Abdul Malik
Trainer:—Khodyar Rustom.

4th Race (3-45 p. m.)

THE CAIRO HANDICAP.—(Div. II.) Distance: 7 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr Saleh Mehdi's ARGONAUT 8-3 car 8-6 Obaid 1
Mr Arnold's WAZIR PASHA 8-7 Selby 2
Mr A C Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 8-1 Brace 3
Mr Syed bin Oomer's SHAIBAN 9-0 Dillon 4
Did not run:—Victor 8-12

The race:—Happy King showed out from Saduzaman, Maarib and Argonaut with Punjab running last. Half way the order was very much the same with Happy King in front of Argonaut. Two furlongs from home Argonaut took the lead and just managed to ward off the late challenge of Wazir Pasha and Shogat Aziz.

Won by:—Neck; 1 1/2 lengths; 3/4 length.
Time:—1 minute 36 3/5 seconds
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 17; Rs 49/8; and Rs. 16
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33/8. Places Rs. 10/8; Rs 27/8 and Rs. 9/8
Favourite:—Shogat Aziz
Trainer:—Ahmed Abbas

5th Race (4-15 p. m.)

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—
Distance: 1-1/4 miles.
Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
Messrs. L S Lalvani and K S Malkani's GALUMPH 8-2 Dillon 1
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's CASTLETON 9-2 Munro 2
Mrs. M Clarke's DALYMOUNT PARK 7-12 Meekings 3
Messrs. S C Ghosh and Darbari Lal's TOHUNGA 8-0 Doyle 4
All ran.

The race:—Monreale was first away followed by Dalymount Park, Hero Worship and Castleton with Galumph running in the rear. At the six furlongs Castleton took the lead and was challenged by Dalymount Park. Castleton looked a winner when Galumph came on the outside to win an exciting race by a short head.

Won by:—Short head; 1/2 length; 2 1/2 lengths.
Time:—2 minutes 7 3/5 seconds
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 132/8. Places Rs. 28/8; Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 45/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 57/8. Places Rs. 13; Rs. 8 and Rs. 23
Favourite:—Castleton
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee. Junior.

6th Race (4-45 p. m.)

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance: 1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr Eve's INSOMNIA 8-3 Brace 1
Mr Kelso's DE BEERS II 9-4 Harding 2
Mr N E Raymond's SOLOMON'S SEAL 7-11 Dillon 3
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawarsingh's MISS MOUNT 9-7 Evans 4
All ran.

The race:—The Clown got away with a long lead from Insomnia, Mountgalret, De Beers II and Miss Mount lying far back. Nearing the turn The Clown retired leaving Insomnia in front who resisted the strong challenge of De Beers II and Solomon's Seal to win by a head.

Won by:—Head; 1 length; 1 1/2 lengths.
Time:—1 minute 40 3/5 seconds
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 21/8; Rs. 40 and Rs. 35/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 10/8; Rs. 24 and Rs. 16/8.
Favourite:—Insomnia
Trainer:—C Jennings.

7th Race (5-15 p. m.)

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—
Distance 1-1/4 miles.
Winner, Rs. 9,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MASKED JESTER 9-0 Bowley 1
Mr Eve's RISQUE 8-3 Brace ... 2
Mr P B Avasia's GARCON 7-10 Stokes 3
Mrs John Yorke's TRELAWNE 7-7 Doyle 4
All ran.

The race:—Trelawne was first out with a lead of two lengths from Buland and Masked Jester. They ran in this order upto the turn where Masked Jester secured the rails and resisting a strong challenge from Risque and Garcon won comfortably.

Won by:—1 1/2 lengths; 3/4 lengths; 2 1/2 lengths.
Time:—2 minutes 8 1/5 seconds
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29/8. Places Rs. 18/8; Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 21.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 8; Rs. 6 and Rs. 10
Favourite:—Risque
Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey

8th Race (5-45 p. m.)

THE SWINDON PLATE.—Distance:, 7 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
A Handicap for horses in Class III.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ON TIME 8-12 Selby 1
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee Junior's DRAUGHTSMAN 8-5 Dillon 2
Mr C A Laing's SILVERTON 7-8 Evans 3
Messrs Diamond and R P Ebrahim's YOUNG BACHELOR 8-4 Northmore 4
Did not run:—Superlative 8-6

The race:—Galactic showed out for a while from Silverton, Draughtsman and On Time. Young Bachelor and Silverton entered the straight first with On Time in chase. Past the second enclosure On Time overhauled the leaders and won easily.

Won by:—1 length; 3 lengths; 1 length.
Time:—1 minute 26 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 17; Rs. 15; and Rs. 13/8
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 8/8; Rs. 7/8 and Rs 7/8
Favourite:—Silverton
Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

9th Race (6-15 p. m.)

THE CAIRO HANDICAP.—(Div I.)
Distance: 7 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600.
A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Mr Sultan M Chinoy's AL HAMIL 9-7 Obaid 1
Mr Jassim Hamadi's RUSHDI 7-12 Selby 2
Mr P B Avasia's NAZAM Stokes 8-6 3
Mr King's BLACK KING 7-0 car 7-2 Simmons 4
Did not run:—Watchmaker 8-9; Jai Bhawani II 7-2

Won by:—Short head; 2 lengths short head.
Time:—1 minute 34 3/5 seconds
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 19/8; Rs. 49; and Rs. 73.
Trainer:—W Buckley

ANNOUNCEMENT

As a result of the First Valuation of the "New India" made as at 31-3-1933 on a 4 per cent. interest basis, the Company has declared a simple Reversionary Bonus of Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole-Life and Whole-Life Limited Payments Policies and of Rs. 10 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Assurance Policies.

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WAY TO REACH GOD

Bholanathji Maharaj On Divine Love

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

His Holiness, Shri Bholanathji Maharaj, who is here on a short visit and is staying with Mr. R. R. Khanna, Registrar of Lucknow University, gave a discourse on the message of Divine Love last evening.

He said that God was truth and love and the way to reach God was through negation of desires and annihilation of the ego.—A. P.

U. P. Finance Member On Tour

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. H. Blunt, Finance Member of the Government of the United Province left last night, on a short tour, for Dahmpur in Bijnor District.

He will return to Lucknow on the 20th and will leave again the same night for Pyagpur, returning to Lucknow on the 22nd.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1934

PAN-ASIATIC MOVEMENT

The Congress of Young Asia, which was held at Tokyo last month and of which we published a brief report is a notable event in the history of Asia. A Pan-Asiatic movement was a dream of the late Deshbandhu Das and, indeed, there is a greater need for such a movement now than there was ever before. Asia possesses a remarkable cultural unity, thanks mainly to the unifying influences of Islam and Buddhism, and its various countries have many political and economic needs in common, the most important of which is to counteract the age-long exploitation of the East by the West. At the first Asiatic Students' Conference, which too, was held in December but—very curiously—at Rome Signor Mussolini himself, addressing the Congress, candidly remarked with regard to this exploitation:

"All intercourse between the East and the West came to be placed exclusively on the footing of mere subordination and was restricted to a purely material sphere. Every spiritual link tending to a creative collaboration came to an end and the belief became widespread that Europe and Asia must be antagonists. And the cause of all this was merely a type of mentality existing in some parts of Europe which was incapable or unwilling to understand Asia, which considered Asia as a market for produce and a fountainhead for raw materials. The mentality which is referred to above, still persists, however much that fact may be denied by the competitors, old and new, in the field of exploitation. It is therefore one of the foremost objects of the Pan-Asiatic movement to throw off the yoke of the West on the East by both individual and concerted efforts on the part of Asiatic nations. This object is but mildly expressed in the Article, adopted by the Tokyo Congress, declaring that "the spirit of Asia demands freedom and justice, liberation from all forms of slavery and oppression."

A Warning.

The greatest blow to Western exploitation in the twentieth century has been dealt by the spread of Nationalism and economic modernisation in the East. This has been most conspicuous in Japan, Turkey, Persia and Egypt and India and China are awaking giants. If the young people of Asia are true to their ideals, they should all help the Eastern nations that are yet struggling to liberate themselves from economic or political bondage to the West. It would be an unholy treason to the ideals if any Eastern nation itself attempted to exploit in one way or other the sister nations in Asia. Such an intrigue will be easily seen through and will be resisted by the other nations in Asia. The platform of five Articles adopted by the Tokyo Congress declared, among other things, that "a firm conviction in a new spirit of mutual understanding, sympathy, co-operation and unity must be interfused among the peoples of Asia." If these are not to remain mere words on paper, the youth of every country in Asia must act in the spirit of this Article, even if the narrow-minded and interested politicians of their own country work against these ideals of unity and co-operation. It appears that China was not at all represented at the Tokyo Conference. That was a pity but is not at all surprising in view of the present deplorable relations between China and Japan. The absence of China must have lent piquancy to an appeal by a delegate from Annam who said:

"I ask Japan to stimulate China to win them over to the idea of unity and co-operation for the constructive progress in Asia. I want also to make the statement, 'Japan, stimulate our neighbour China, but please avoid stimulating her to antagonism."

Ideal Venue

We do not expect much from the so-called Asiatic Students' Congress held at Rome, however much Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose may be enamoured of it. It is almost obviously designed less to unify Asia than to spread Italy's influence in Asia. The Tokyo Congress, too, may already be or may turn out to be, to some extent, an instrument in the hands of the Japanese politicians anxious to disguise the Imperialist tendencies in their own country. But if even a handful of Japanese young men, assisted by those of other countries, are true to the ideal adopted by the Congress, this new institution may be really helpful in uniting Asia and liberating it from the domination of the West. It will be a great advantage to India and to the Conference itself if its next session is held in this country. Centrally situated, India is an ideal venue for such a Congress. The visit to this country of young Nationalists from Turkey, Egypt and Persia would be an enthusing experience to Young India, particularly to young Muslims.

Humiliating Discrimination

Mr. A. I. Qureshi, M.A., F.R.E.S., who has had some humiliating experiences in South Africa recently, is a scholar of repute and is at present travelling on a research scholarship given by the University Bureau of the British Empire. He holds a British passport and a special letter from the Governor-General of new Zealand to the Governor-General of South Africa and General Smuts. But he is a coloured man and an Indian, and that the South African Government considers enough justification for subjecting him to a humiliating treatment while landing in Durban. Among other things, he was not permitted entrance until long after other passengers were clear and was ordered to report himself to the authorities on leaving the Union. "I was made to feel," he says in a letter to the "Natal Mercury," "as if I were a prisoner, and I could not help thinking that I would never care to visit the country again until the present laws are modified."

The present laws will not be modified till India is free, at least free to the extent of taking reciprocal action against the Governments that humiliate Indians. The humiliation is not merely in connection with landing. In a hundred other ways, in trains and tram cars, in the Port and Telegraph offices, in some of the Banks and Municipal buildings Indians are being subjected to a discriminating treatment which, "Indian Opinion" says, is "a perpetual struggle." Yet Sir Samuel Hoare would not concede to India the right to discriminate against the Dominions that insult her nationals. "The unity of the Empire sometimes looks like a shadow to me," Mr. Qureshi, says, "when to my disappointment I see that Indians, even very well educated Indians like myself are not treated as British, but as Coloured and Asiatic." Mere membership of the Empire is no substitute for political freedom, and without freedom India cannot assert her self-respect at home or abroad.

Organise Relief

The latest reports of the havoc caused by the earthquake on Monday show that the destruction of life and property is on a much larger scale than was thought probable at first. According to a non-official report, the death roll in Muzzafarpore alone is over a thousand and it seems probable that many more persons lie dead in the debris of the innumerable houses that have collapsed. It is also said that many towns and villages in the districts of Muzzafarpore and Patna are now a mass of ruins and a vast area is under water.

But the worst is not yet known. For in the first place railway and telegraphic communications have been dislocated and reports from various stricken placer are yet to be published. Secondly, if the prognostications of certain seismologists are true that the main shock may be followed by several minor ones over a wide area, there is every possibility of more destruction being wrought by the secondary shocks. It is already reported that Patna experienced a severe second shock on Tuesday. Altogether, it appears that the casualties will run into thousands and the damage to property will amount to lakhs of rupees. And the distress of many that have survived the catastrophe only to find themselves homeless and destitute must indeed be very wide-spread and acute. It is, therefore, the duty of Government, local bodies and the public in general to lose no time in organising relief in all the affected areas. We trust the Mayor of Bombay will take the lead in this matter and see that Bombay maintains its reputation for affording prompt relief to those stricken by a dire calamity.

THE TEXTILE CONFERENCE

Task Before It.

(By "A VETERAN.")

The situation in which Textile Labour is at present placed is, perhaps, the worst on record in the textile history of Bombay and from that point of view the holding of the forthcoming all-India Textile Labour Conference in Bombay is to be welcomed. But whether the welcome extended will fructify or not will depend upon the task lying before it being fulfilled with that coolness of mind and peacefulness which should tax the best energies of every well-wisher of Textile Labour in Bombay.

To-day barely half the number of mills are working in Bombay. Bombay has lost at the gain of mofussil centres like Ahmedabad. Heavy cuts in wages can be resisted by united action on the part of the operatives. The Mill-owners' Association has no control over individual mills in the matter of internal competition. It is a mosaic fabric that is ineffective in the direction of establishing an understanding between the owners and the shareholders, between the employers and the employees. It is an open secret that even Government are unable to secure copies of the balance-sheets of these mills by paying lawful fees. In fact, the employers' system of working is a sealed book.

Strike Possibility.

The Textile Conference, therefore, will meet in a mood of excitement. I doubt the possibility of an all-India strike materializing, though I am the first to fall in line with that. But, perhaps, Bombay might go out—and that too only a short time. But are we to make the owners gainers at the cost of the men? Are all workers to-day prepared to down tools? I visualize the difficulty of the task, but I feel the excited workers might fulfil it. To them it is not impossible.

Wanted Workers' Charter.

The first task, therefore, of such a conference should be to draw up the "Magna Charta" of the workers which will form the table of their economic demands. The Conference should be a cautious deliberative body. That "Magna Charta" should be the slogan for bringing all the textile workers of India under one Flag. If leaders of different views come in the way, win them over if possible. Create a majority and secure your objective—that is the policy to which a new, regenerated world submits.

Unity Essential.

An all-India organized unity is most essential. The Conference cannot shut its eyes to the might and tactics of its opponents. But all those who take the lead and the workers will have to face the worst. A citizens' Textile Committee with an equal number of representatives of operatives presided over by an impartial citizen of the choice both of the employers and the employees should investigate into the employers' plea of justification of cuts as well as the workers' economic demands. This Committee must have power enough to enforce its decisions upon both, leaving closure of mills on one hand and strike on the other free. This work ought to be speeded up.

Repayment of Cuts.

The Conference must enforce repayment of cuts by its unity and solidarity and by the time the above Committee produces its decisions, the workers must raise a solid organization without which any extreme measure resorted to in the present condition will make the Conference ridiculously abortive. Therefore, the Conference should not engage itself in mere demonstrative propaganda but set to serious work and bring forward concrete, but practical, proposals that will make a General Strike possible by united effort. Bombay alone can lead and so the basic union must be solidly founded and all its machinery must be strengthened towards a General Strike. It may remain a slogan for some time during which Ahmedabad, the next best nucleus, must be mobilized. If Ahmedabad co-

(Continued on page 7)

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Is It Necessary For Civil Employ In The Presidency?

(By AN INDIAN NATIONALIST).

The Indian Medical Service is purely a military service and is meant to provide doctors for the Indian Army. In the old days, when medical education in India had not developed and the number of Indian medical practitioners was nil or very limited, the work of medical relief of the civil population was entrusted to the members of the I.M.S. and a certain number of the officers were detailed to different provinces for civil employ and were put in charge of medical and sanitary work of the districts. The number thus employed in the civil steadily grew to a considerable proportion and the military authorities found it a very convenient and an inexpensive method of maintaining a reserve of medical officers for an emergency. The scale of pay offered in the civil employ is higher than in the military, the scope of professional work is more extensive, there is complete absence of military discipline as well as greater freedom and a considerable addition to the monthly income from private practice in the civil employ. Hence there is always very great keenness among the officers to join the civil department. This keenness is equally shared by the Indian members of the service. The times have changed very rapidly and the Indians have taken very kindly to the medical profession with the result that there is a large number of medical men with first-class qualifications in all the branches of medical science. These men are quite capable of doing the work done by the members of the I. M. S. quite as efficiently, if not better than the foreign doctors on account of their intimate acquaintance with the habits, customs, prejudices of the people and, above all, their language. They are naturally and justly clamouring to assert their rights and to replace the most expensive members of a military service from the civil side.

DR. BAHADURJI'S CHALLENGE.

The late Dr. Bahadurji of Bombay, the first Indian M.D. of London, was the first Indian practioner to challenge the right of the I.M.S. to monopolise the professorial appointments at the Grant Medical College. Till the very last he carried on a ceaseless fight for the rights of the Indian practitioners. The agitation started by him continued after his death and grew in proportion to the growth of the independent medical profession in the Presidency, but the I.M.S. had such a firm hold over the medical administration that they could easily ignore the voice of the Indian practitioners, and the White members of the service monopolised not only the professorial appointments but also all the lucrative civil surgeoncies in the province. The Indian members of the I.M.S. who were in the Presidency were placed in charge of small unimportant stations with no scope for professional work and no lucrative private practice, like Thana, Karwar, Bijapur, Dhulia, etc.

A SELFISH AGITATION

At the time of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms the authorities foresaw the coming changes and the die-hard element of the Indian Medical Service consisting of old Colonels, some of whom had filled the sinecures of Inspectors-General and Surgeons-General and who had thrived well in India at the expense of the private practitioners, became afraid of losing the lucrative jobs in the civil employ for their White brethren in consequence of the medical department being

(Continued on Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DISARMAMENT PROSPECTS.

If Mr. Arthur Henderson's determination and unfaltering optimism alone counted, the Disarmament Conference would have come to a successful conclusion long ago. The trouble, however, is that the estimable and earnest President's qualities, although important enough, do not constitute the determining factor in the problem of Disarmament. The people that matter are the representatives of Britain, France, Italy and Germany which last has, moreover, withdrawn from participation in the conference. Now each one of these countries, while professing International peace, subordinates Internationalism to the exclusive demands of its own Nationalism. It is guided, in practice, by selfishness, suspicion and greed. And so long as all this remains as the dominant feature of disarmament negotiations, success is impossible notwithstanding Mr. Arthur Henderson.

HOW THEY DISARM!

The peregrinations of Sir John Simon on the Continent, his confidential talks with French statesmen and his lengthy interview with Il Duce have occasioned in the British Press panegerics on the "declared policy" of Britain to secure all-round disarmament. But the "Pesti Hirlap," a Hungarian journal, asks in mail week some inconvenient questions to Simon, Benes and Friends, who at Geneva are never tired of emphasising how keen the "Big Powers" are, to stop the race for armaments. It asks them to look at the work of their proteges and wonders how they allow this work which spells war and not peace, to proceed. It points out that in 1932 the expenditure on armaments by Czechoslovakia, when its representative at Geneva was orating on disarmament, was 17.5 per cent of the budget for the year, while during the same year Yugoslavia devoted to military purposes 23 per cent of its revenues and Rumania also the same amount, although in each of these countries the economic depression was acute and the protests against increased taxation were many. Evidently "disarmament" will remain a pious wish of the people in every European State so long as their governments merely play with the word.

STUNG

The Nazis have become extremely touchy about the criticism showered on them by the foreign press, particularly in regard to their campaign of weeding out "non-Aryan" elements from the Fatherland. The "Frankfuerter-Zeitung" in a lengthy article under the caption "Victory and Reconciliation" emphasizes in mail week that Germans are not so impervious to suggestions and constructive criticism, from whatever source it may come, as the foreign press appears to think. It says: "We Germans are not, even to-day, deaf; we are not blind. But we see and sense things which remain hidden to foreigners, barring a few exceptions." The journal pleads for a better understanding of the German position. The country was passing into the control of "undesirables" who had no true conception of what German ideals were. Fortunately Hitler arrived and the situation was saved. Now that the victory has been accomplished, says the paper, the work of reconciliation can proceed, cautiously and steadily.

BEWARE OF COERCION.

Sir Charles Innes, the champion and arch-promoter of the cult of Separation in Burma, continues to mislead the ignorant British public regarding the reality of the Burmese situation. But he has now slightly varied his tune. After the recent general election in Burma, it is no longer possible for him to say that the people of the country are whole-heartedly for separation. He now says that the educated Burmans are almost unanimously for separation, but that what the people, as a whole, wish is not clear. One thing, however, should be clear to every honest man that the Burmese Legislative Council has expressly rejected the constitution offered by the Premier and has demanded either Federation or complete self-government on the basis of separation. If Government now ignore the Burmans' wishes and force on them an unwanted constitution, they will succeed no better there than in India.

ADVANCE KHADDAR.

We cordially welcome Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's effort in support of Khaddar. In his public lecture at Wardha, Jamnalalji pointed out how, for some time past, the Khaddar movement has been very slow and how, owing to the weakening of Swadeshi sentiment certain Indian millowners and Government have started making pacts and compromises with foreign interests. "Why should India barter away her raw products," he asks, "and agree to buy finished goods when her weavers and spinners are facing starvation for want of work?" It is encouraging to note that, in spite of indifferent health he has decided to concentrate his efforts on an intensive Khaddar propaganda throughout his province. We trust his example will be promptly followed by Congress workers all over the country and that they will give a fresh impetus to the Constructive Programme in general.

UNFAIR CRITICISM

Speaking at the annual gathering of the Training College for men, Poona, the other day, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Minister for Local Self-Government, complained that in these days teachers in primary schools were, as a rule, seldom to be found looking upon their vocation as a sacred mission. "We want money and success in every line by short-cuts," he further observed, by way emphasizing, no doubt, the need for hard work at one's task before aspiring for the reward of one's labours. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the truth of Khan Bahadur Cooper's observation, it is pertinent to ask whether he has stopped to reflect why there should be the deterioration of ideals of which he complains. It is all very well for a man in the position of the Khan Bahadur to decry the demand for "money," but even teachers have to live in ordinary comfort, before they can be expected to cherish any high ideal regarding their calling. The Khan Bahadur knows very well in what a low level of economic want and servitude the primary school teachers in this country drag on their lives—thanks to the top-heavy system of Government of which the Khan Bahadur is himself now an integral part. Before he judges these miserably paid teachers, he should attempt to find out the root cause of the evil and remove it if he can. But that is obviously a duty which our present-day Ministers are most reluctant to face, for if they do so honestly and bravely, they will be no more Ministers. Even Khan Bahadur Cooper will then discover that he too will want "money" to make the departmental mare go.

Press Views

Broken Spell

The defeat of the M. C. C. touring side by a Vizianagram XI is perhaps the greatest fillip which Indian cricket has ever experienced, for it represents the triumphant conclusion of such "incidents" as the splendid start which India made to the first Test match ever played between the two countries, when three of England's best batsmen were dismissed in 19 minutes for 20 runs, and the heroic stand between C. K. Naidu and Amar Nath in the first of the present series of Tests. This one match is sufficient to dissipate the inferority complex which has so consistently prevented any side in India from giving of its best when confronting the M. C. C. It is probable that the third Test will give a much fairer reflection of the comparative strength of the teams than did the match at Bombay, where England won so easily, or that at Calcutta, where India had to struggle so desperately to avoid defeat—"C. & M. Gazette."

Amen!

Benares had been long famous in our religious and political history, and now she has earned an unrivalled place in the cricket history of the country. It will always be said, "Here at Benares the first international victory in cricket was won for India." May this victory be only a prelude to the full blossom of the spring. Let it be a forerunner of greater achievements. But let it not be supposed we are overflattered Victory and defeat are in the game. The best colt will win, we know. But we back our horses and wish to see them go first past the post. It is natural—without prejudice.—"Forward."

Tete-a-Tete

In an open letter to His Excellency the Governor, Atiya Begum Saheba eloquently pleads for "Open Air Homes."

Whether the Governor agrees with her or not, she has the satisfaction of having been strongly supported already by the North East India earthquake.

* * * *

A large number of Government buildings are reported to have suffered damage in consequence of the earthquake.

This unfortunate defiance of Authority is believed to have been due to mistaken identity on the part of the earthquake. None-the-less we strongly recommend that the phenomenon be called upon to enter into a bond of good behaviour for the future.

* * * *

The Delhi police are out to frustrate the celebration of Independence Day. And we cannot but admire them on the thoroughness of the precautionary measures taken.

What commands our utter admiration in the report that they have taken a census of unoccupied houses. This displays a keen faculty for forestalling possibilities, the possibility, for instance, of holding Independence Day in a vacuum.

* * * *

Every country has its own method of doing good to itself. America believes that prosperity depends on drawing in as much gold as possible. Indian, on the other hand, is firmly convinced that the land cannot overflow with milk and honey unless it is first cleared of all available gold.

* * * *

And what makes Economics a very interesting,—if also confusing—subject, is that both are right. At least the Yankee will stoutly uphold the American method.

About the Indian method?

Well, if you have doubts ask any competent Indian from Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Willingdon, Sir George Schuster down to Mr. Indian C. Servant I.C.S.

* * * *

There is a report that another Prince—the Nawab of Rampur—is about to be requested to pack up and go West temporarily. At this rate it will not be long before the number of non-ruling Rulers rises sufficiently for the establishment in London of a Chamber of Princes on leave. We wouldn't mind provided it does not lead to a demand for special representation in Federal Legislatures.

* * * *

A high judicial authority, Mr. Justice Divatia, to wit, has ruled that the chief cause of Indian students' failure in life is that they were not made to think for themselves and cultivate a receptive mind, capable of adapting itself to its environment.

This is a clear and palpable case of miscarriage of justice. The Secretary of State, acting on behalf of British Educational Policy in India, must immediately file an appeal in the Privy Council.

* * * *

The Board to hear it need not, in fact, should not, be the Judicial Committee. It would better be composed of the following P.C.'s:—(1) Lord Sumner, (2) Lord Lloyd, (3) Mr. W. S. Churchill and (4) Mr. L.M.S.——or is it G.W.R? Any way it isn't G.I.P. or B.B.C.I. —Amery.

* * * *

Two Indians may also be added: Mr. Srinivasa Sastri for the Hindus and the Aga Khan for Muslims and other important Minorities.

* * * *

"The crisis," some one says, "has dealt a hard blow to the theatre everywhere, and Berlin is no exception."

As a matter of fact when it is possible to witness, free of charge all over Germany (not Berlin alone), Tragedy, Tragi-comedy, Melodrama and Farce acted by world famous star performers, why should the theatre be patronised?

* * * *

"These monumental Himalayan snows, commemorate the world as it began. Silent, remote, inviolate by man, unchanging in their steadfast sure repose."

Yes, but the earthquake from the Himalayas?

One shudders—and shivers too.

* * * *

Is she considerate to her husband?"

"Very. She's joined the Nudist Club for a while, to give him a chance to pay her dress bills."

Readers' Views

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly insert this letter in your esteemed paper and help the cause of the Harijans in the villages on this side of Konkan.

It is nothing short of a ridiculous parade in the administration of the Ratnagiri District School Board that it should pass the resolution for the abolition of untouchability in all its schools as an aim to set free gradually a great mass of human beings from the ruthless social subjection in the district and should fail in translating the very resolution into action. Two Harijans residents of the Aravali village in Vengurla Taluka, having taken the coast to be clear of social clouds as a natural corollary of this Board's Resolution, stood for the election that was held on 2nd September 1932 to form a new Committee of the Board's School of Village Aravali and both these Harijan candidates were elected but though fifteen months have passed since they were elected. the Harijans are still kept out of the School Committee. In conformity with the Board's code of Rules, the elected candidates cannot take the the seats on the committee unless the election held is confirmed by the Board and the elected members are informed of the confirmation. The time the Board generally takes to confirm the election and inform the elected member, if I mistake not, is never more than three months. What is, then, the reason of this inordinate delay of fifteen months in this matter.

As a matter of fact, there was no reason at all to keep the matter suspended for so many months, as the two elected Harijans are equal to many other members of the Board's Schools Committee—on this side of the District—in point of "merits" and "status" and this matter has been brought to the notice to the Board and the Director of Public Instructions many a time during these fifteen months.

Will the authorities concerned take up this matter and give justice to the Harijans who by right of election are entitled to sit on the Aravali School Committee?—Yours, etc.,

V. S. DALVI,

Aravali, Jan. 12, 1934.

Service Motor Cars

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We hear rumours to the effect that the Bombay Government is contemplating a measure to do away with the toll "nakas" throughout the Presidency but before it has been finally decided may I say a few words in regard to the necessity of levying toll tax so far the finances of the local bodies are concerned?

The whole amount of revenue derived from toll tax is generally spent towards the repairs and maintenance of the roads. The yearly charges for repairs and maintenance of roads are pretty heavy and it is difficult to imagine how the Local Bodies are going to meet these expenses with the slender revenue less the income derived from the toll tax. The service motor cars plying for hire are mainly responsible for a great deal of damage done to the roads and it is in the fitness of things that they should be made to pay for what they damage.

It might appear preposterous but I trust that the persons in authority will take necessary action to prevent such a radical step being taken by Government, especially in so far as their measure affects the financial safety of the Local Bodies.

The second question of reducing the existing rates of service motor cars also requires due consideration. There is motor service from Bombay to Poona, Bombay to Kolhapur, Bombay to Nasik, Bombay to Karad, Poona to Kolhapur and at many other places but no where passengers are charged more than three pies per mile per seat which goes to prove that the rates sanctioned by Government for service motor cars some years back requires modification according to the above prevailing rates. I may, however, point out that the owners of the service motor cars in Bassein, District Thana, are generally charging at the rate of one anna per mile per seat.

Looking, therefore, to the financial position of the people it is essential to reduce the rates of motor cars plying for hire in such a way that none will have to pay more than quarter of an anna per mile per seat and I trust that the authorities concerned will not hesitate to take this question in hand in right earnest and earn blessings from the poor people who are at present required to pay at such an exhorbitant rates as shown above.—Yours, etc.,

GOVIND BABAJI SAUT.

Papdy, Bassein,
District, Thana.

A Dadar Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In seconding the proposal of Mr. S. B. Mhatre, I claim the hospitality of your valued columns and like to express my views briefly to clarify the issues.

I was not aware of the attempt that was recently made by Dadarites in the direction suggested by me in my last, since I was not a signatory to the petition which was forwarded to the General Traffic Manager. I was really surprised to learn this and regret deeply to observe that the G.T.M. should have treated this matter of vital importance with an unreasonable attitude, which deserves to be condemned by the public in general.

I had previously suggested a course of petitions and representations to the Railway authorities till they are moved to accept our honest and reasonable demands and I now ungrudgingly add that nothing would be lost in following this method once again, since this time we should send the petition through some influential persons including the Mayor who hails from Dadar. I am sanguine enough to believe that if we follow this method the G. T.M. or whosoever he may be, will have to reconsider his position before committing it to waste paper basket.

My friend seems to have been greatly disappointed by the unsuccessful attempt, which, of course, must be repeated again before resorting to the method of calling a public meeting to voice our feelings against the stubborn attitude of the G.T.M. I see many difficulties in this way, though I fully concur with my friend's views. I am led to believe that we have not fully tried the method of representation and on trying it for the second time if we fail, then I will with the least hesitation demand the calling of a public meeting, which will, of course, be our final remedy. I am sure that those to whom this refers will agree with my suggestions.—Yours, etc.,

V. H. COWLEY.

Dadar.

VIVEKANANDA BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

The 72nd birthday anniversary of Swami Vivekananda was celebrated at the Ramkrishna Math, Khar, on Sunday morning in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

(Continued from page 6.)

transferred to the control of an Indian Minister and commenced an agitation on a large scale with the object of retaining somehow or other all the important and lucrative posts for the White members of the Service. Their agitation in England was carried on with some effect and they threatened the Government of India with dire consequences if the civil medical department was transferred to the control of an Indian Minister. As a result of this propaganda the popularity of the I.M.S. declined in England and the recruitment of the White medical officers was affected adversely.

EUROPEAN I.M.S. MEN FAVOURED

The authorities in India were not averse to favouring the European members of the Service and listened to the plausible arguments quite readily, while under the new constitution they had to make a show of Indianising the medical service in the provinces. This they thought could be easily done by abolishing the Indian members from the civil employ and substituting locally recruited men in the newly constituted provincial medical service B.M.S. class I; these men were to be in charge of small districts hitherto held by the Indian members of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ while reserving all large and important places for the European members, e.g., Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Hyderabad, etc. In future only this favoured class is to be eligible for employment in the civil departments to the exclusion of Indians. This has been done, as we shall see later, in a very ingenious and plausible manner so as not only to exclude these posts from the control of the Minister in charge of the department but to prevent any criticism by the public. The orders to this effect have been passed by the Secretary of State for India on the recommendation of the notorious Lee Commission that has added so much to the already heavy financial burden of India. The Lee Commission based their recommendations on the evidence tendered not by the Indian medical profession but by the European members of the Service and the noisy agitation of the die-hard element persistently carried out by them in Great Britain, who as the Service Committee of the British Medical Association were able to enforce their will on the Secretary of State.

INJUSTICE TO INDIANS.

As there was a large number of senior Indian officers of the I.M.S. at the time in the civil employ in the province and as junior and inexperienced European officers were henceforth to supersede them in the better posts the Government issued very high-sounding and elaborately worded resolutions and communiques to safeguard the "existing and accruing rights" of the Indians already in civil employ who were under the new constitution to remain in one of the above small stations until they retired from the service. Having excluded the senior members from better posts it is not easy to imagine how their "existing and accrueing rights", whatever that might mean, were going to be safeguarded. It is equally difficult to imagine how the provincial medical service is Indianised by substituting one class of Indians for another while reserving the best places for the Europeans of the I.M.S. most of whom do not possess any special qualification and have very little experience of professional work when they are put in charge of important posts on being transferred from military service.

(To Be Continued.)

BRIGHT STREAK IN BLACK SPOT

Mahatma Reads In Malabar Girl's Gifts A Sermon On Sacrifice

CALICUT, Jan. 15. (By Mail.)

Gandhiji addressed a mass meeting on the Beach last evening, when he was presented with a purse on behalf of the Calicut public containing Rs. 4,388.

Gandhiji characterised Malabar as the black spot in India in regard to untouchability and contrasted this with her romantic scenery.—A.P.

GIRL'S GIFT TO MAHATMA

CALICUT, Jan. 15. (By Mail.)

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Calicut this evening from Quilandy by train. Large crowds had collected at the Railway Station and on the roads through which Mr. Gandhi had to pass. The police co-operated with the volunteers in controlling the crowds.

A ladies meeting was held on the 13th instant at the premises of the house of Seth Shyamji Sundaradas.

Laxmi Ama, an old lady aged about 85 presented a purse containing Rs. 435 on behalf of the ladies and another containing Rs. 17-14-1 on behalf of a small girl.

TOUCHING SCENE.

In his address to the ladies Mahatma Gandhi referred to an incident which took place at Badagara. That incident had touched his heart. In response to Gandhiji's appeal at the public meeting there a girl named Koumudi came forward and gave up her bangles. Although Mr. Gandhi was satisfied with it the girl was not. She then took out her gold chain from her neck and gave it to Gandhiji. Gandhiji thought that the presentation would end there. But the girl was not to be stopped. Her hands almost unconsciously travelled to her ears and a pair of beautiful jewelled earrings were passed on to him.

FRESH INSPIRATION.

This incident, said the Mahatma, touched his heart and gave him fresh inspiration. He had tried to conceal his emotion, but he could not say how far he succeeded. Gandhiji asked if the girl had her parents' consent for this presentation. Her father was only pleased. All that the girl asked for in return to the ornaments was an autograph, but Gandhiji was prepared to give her much more than that. He wrote in a piece of paper in Hindi a sentence to the effect that more beautiful than all the ornaments she had given up was her willingness for sacrifice and signed under it. The girl was very much pleased and she promised not to replace the ornaments. The collection at the ladies meeting exceeded Rs. 700.

MADHAVAN NAIR'S PORTRAIT.

At the Town Hall Gandhiji unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. K. Madhavan Nair. He then visited the "Mathrubumi" buildings where also he unveiled a portrait of the late Mr. K. Madhavan Nair. A purse containing Rs. 111 subscribed by the workers of the "Mathrubhumi" Office was then presented to Gandhiji.

From the Mathrubhumi buildings Gandhiji drove to the Malabar Christian College there the students presented him with a purse. (United Press).

NO BIG PLAN BEHIND IT

Govt. Decision To Locate Meerut Dist. Military 'H. Q. At Dehra Dun

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Government's decision to locate the Meerut District Military Headquarters to Dehra Dun, thereby avoiding the annual move to Ranikhet, is I learn not as result of any big plan or policy, but merely as a matter of administrative convenience.

Enquiries further show that the saving that could be expected to result from the arrangement whereby the X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun will accommodate the Military Headqurters would not exceed Rs. 20,000 per annum.

HUMAN FACTOR IN MEDICAL SCIENCE

Hailey Interprets Patient's View To Budding Doctors

LUCKNOW, Jan. 17.

Sir Malcolm Hailey presided over the Foundation Day celebration of the King George's Medical College last evening.

Addressing the students Sir Malcolm said: "Year by year medical science becomes more specialised in every one of its branches. But however, advanced the study of the technique, yet here, as in every art which proceeds from theory to practice, the human factor still remains supreme."

Speaking from the standpoint of the patient His Excellency said: "You may be weighing the symptoms of the patient and diagnosing his ailment, but believe me that he is scanning with more anxious eyes than yours the nature of the man to whom he looks for help. In a moment, which is often one of physical distress and bodily fear, he is thinking not merely of your degrees, but of your capacity and character, nay, the conscience of the man in whose hands he has placed his life. I can ask for King George's men nothing better than that its students shall read no trace of fear or doubt, but satisfaction in the eyes of patients."—A. P.

THE TEXTILE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

operates with Bombay half the work is done.

In the meanwhile, Government, the public and operatives' leaders who are believers in negotiations must meet and with a view to revision of the whole system of management and settlement of the workers' demands through their "Magna Charta"—which will be the basis of the men's struggle—must evolve a scheme like what the T.U.C. of Great Britain has done through what is known as the Central Cotton Control Board.

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 17.

The Triennial election of the Ratnagiri Municipal Borough is to take place on February 22. February 3 has been fixed as the last day for filing nomination papers.—United Press.

CONGRESS LEADER LEADS "ID" PRAYER

PESHAWAR, Jan. 17.

Maulana Abdul Rahim, a local Congress leader led the 'Id' prayers held at Idgah, more than a mile outside the City. The Maulana who had been required by an order of the Government under the Public Tranquility Emergency Powers Act not to leave the City limits, was given special permission by the local Government to leave the City to attend the 'Id' religious service. Thousands of people including tribes men from far off places attended the prayers which passed off peacefully. The police had taken necessary precautions and nothing untoward has been reported so far.

After the prayers leading Moslems of the party arranged by the Frontier Gymkhana Club. Those present included Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Minister, Sardar Moghalbaz, Political Agent, Khyber, Shahzada Nasirul-Mulk, heir apparent of Chitral and Mr. Kuli Khan, Publicity Officer.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Id

The Ramzan Id was celebrated in Bombay on a grand scale on Wednesday. Dressed in new garments the Muslims flocked in large numbers to the Marine Lines Maidan to offer their "Id" namaz. The grounds were covered with prayer carpets and loud speakers were installed at intervals to enable the large congregation to follow the sermon delivered by Moulvi Abu Mahomed Yusuf Isphahani.

The solemnity of the occasion was observed by the young and the old of all ranks of life who stood shoulder to shoulder.

At the Anjuman Hall special arrangements were made to accommodate a very large section of the community who were unable to present at the Marine Lines Maidan. A very large number of Arabs, Frontier Pathans, and Muslims of every sect took part in the proceedings. Sermons on the significance of "Id" and its history were delivered and the large concourse of people then dispersed after greeting their brethren with "Id Mubarak."

The Mahomedan localities were gaily decorated and the Muslims in their holiday garb presented a picturesque appearance.

Puzzles For Tramway Passengers

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., have fixed rates for bus travel which are a puzzle to the travelling public. For instance, from Tardeo Bridge one can travel as far as Museum for three annas by the Hornby Road route, but one has to pay four annas if the bus passes via Ballard Pier. Practically, the distance is the same. Then, a passenger can travel for one anna from Museum to Crawford Market via Hornby Road, but he has to pay two annas to travel via Ballard Pier. From the point of distance both the routes are practically equal and one fails to understand why different rates are maintained for these two routes.

As a matter of fact, the Company used to charge two annas from Museum to Crawford Market a few months ago, but have now reduced the same to one anna. Why they do not reduce the fare to one anna for travelling via Ballard Pier is a puzzle. Then again, the transfer they give for No. 5 tram car at Phaltan Road for those who want to go by Market route is also arbitrary and objectionable. Bori Bunder is the proper place for such a transfer and not Phalton Road, where, particularly after dusk, it is dangerous for the passengers and particularly ladies to wait for the tram cars. It is not only a lonely place but gives free scope to the "Mavalis" to pick-pocket or assault the unwary and loot them.

Bandra Municipality's Duty

Suggestions are being made that one of the chief roads in the Chapel Road Scheme at Bandra should be named after Mr. Master, the Collector of the Suburban District. The first and foremost duty of the Bandra Municipality, the only competent body to decide the question finally, would be to honour the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, who not only was a prominent resident of Bandra for several years but served the Municipality as one of its active members for a number of years. The Bandra Municipal Council may take up the question of naming the road at one of its meetings shortly and they would certainly be doing the right thing in naming the road after Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, who undoubtedly deserves preference over all others.

It is high time that the present system of naming the roads after this official and that official is at once abolished. The local bodies must hereafter make it a practice to name the roads after prominent Indians who have spent their lives in the service of the mother country—it may be in any sphere, political, social, educational or any other. Will the Bandra Municipality set a worthy example?

WORK FOR GOOD OF THE MASSES

Viceroy's Parting Message To Benares District Board

VICEROY'S CAMP.

BENARES, Jan. 17.

Replying to the address presented by the District Board, Benares to-day,—the Viceroy said:—

Lady Willingdon and I greatly appreciate the cordial terms of your welcome to us on the occasion of our visit to Benares, the first that I have been able to pay you during many years of life in India, though my wife has had the privilege of visiting you on two previous occasions. We join you in agreeing that the ancient City of Kashi occupies indeed a unique position in the world as the birth place of great religions and doctrines and the home for long years past of renowned saints and sages. A great centre of pilgrimage is bound to have problems peculiar to itself, and I note that you have referred in particular to the question of receiving a share of the income which the Municipal Board derives from the Pilgrim Tax. This is obviously a matter for decision by the provincial authorities.

FUNDS FOR ROADS.

I trust that you will soon find it possible to restore the reduction which financial stringency has apparently compelled you to make in your annual allotments for the upkeep of roads.

Remember that you have been chosen to guard the interests of a large body of persons, the majority of whom are simple peasants. If you wish to serve them faithfully and well, it is essential that party feelings and personal predilections should be ruthlessly thrown aside. Work together for the good of the masses whose destinies for the time being have been placed in your hands and I am positive that your labours will be more than rewarded by their gratitude.—A.P.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The death has occurred of Colonel William Capper, eldest of the four soldiering sons of the late William Capper, of the Bengal Civil Service.

The others are Sir John Capper, Colonel Alfred Capper and General Sir Thomson Capper who killed Loos in 1915.

HUNT FOR RED LEAFLETS

Futile Searches At Meerut

MEERUT, Jan. 17.

Extensive house searches were carried out by police in collaboration with the Intelligence Branch in connection with "Red leaflet" case. Among others, the house of Gauri Shanker of the Meerut Conspiracy case and some rooms of the Hindu Hostel attached to the Meerut College were searched.

Nothing incriminating was found anywhere.—United Press.

Revenue Commissioner To Visit Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 17.

The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. A. W. F. Mackie is to visit Devrukh, Chiplun and Khed Talukas of this district, this week.

Mr. Nanal, President, District Board is expected to interview him and discuss with him the new scheme of levying octroi duty by the appointment of a joint Board for the purpose.—United Press.

BAJAJ'S TOUR PROGRAMME

WARDHA, Jan. 17.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and party visited and spoke to-day at Surgaon, Punar, and Sindhi in connection with Khaddar propaganda.

Mr. Bajaj and party will visit Bhivapur, Hinganghat on the 18th, Savli on 20th, and if possible Warora on January 20.

The party is expected to return to Wardha on the noon of 20th, leaving the place by the morning mail of the 21st for Raipur.

At Raipur they will stay on 22nd, from there they will visit Gondia on 23rd, Bhandara and Tumsar on 24th and 25th respectively returning to Wardha on 26th. The party will also visit Nagpur District on 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st and Berar between 3rd to 10th February.—(United Press.)

HOUSE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING & EDUCATION

Why Gaekwad Started Kala Bhuvan In Baroda: His Advice To Begin With Good Foundation First In All Things

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
BARODA, Jan. 16.

The function of prize distribution of the Kala-Bhuvan, was held yesterday in the presence of a distinguished gathering, presided over by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

Prominent officials included Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnmacharya, Mr. Morsier, Chief Engineer, Mrs. Needham Mr. and Mrs. Abbas Tyabjee, Dr. Naik, R. B. Ramlalbhai Desai and others. The gathering was fairly representative of different sections of people.

His Highness was received at the entrance by Messrs. Vora, Morsier and others. After prayer Mr. Vora the principal began his speech. He submitted the report of the institution.

The report of the Principal shows that there are 540 students on the rolls, two-thirds of whom are in higher or diploma courses of study, and the remaining one-third are undergoing Apprentice or Artisan or practical training.

The students are being coached in various branches of study e.g. Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Chemical and Textile Technology and in the Art section Painting, Architecture and Photo-engraving.

Of the total number of students on the rolls, 275 or 50 per cent. are Baroda State subjects, 195 belong to the Bombay Presidency with its native states; the rest come from other parts of India and also from places out of India e.g. Ceylon, Federated Malay States and East Africa.

The total (gross) annual expenditure for the year 1932-33 was 1.3 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 35,000 representing student's tuition fees and profits on workshop business recovered leaving a net expenditure of Rs. 95,000.

DEVELOPMENTS.

In the course of his interesting report the Principal says:—

"The desirable developments of Kala-Bhuvan, during the next decade or two, would be like this: (A) some of its present courses of study should be rounded out by adding their complementary subjects: e. g. (1) we have a course in Hand and Powerloom weaving, if a section of cotton spinning were added to this, the training would be of much greater use to our students in securing positions in the mill industry (2) Our course in pure and applied photography would similarly gain in value and utility if it were supplements by training in Typography (i.e.) the Printing Industry: (B) to each of the technical courses we have attached a corresponding trade-course: there is room still for adding instruction in trades like (1) Plumbing and Sheet metal work (2) Motor Mechanic work etc. (C) Then some trade subjects which were introduced too early in Kala-Bhuvan and had to be dropped for lack of success can now be re-introduced to the great benefit of the public; the chief subject I have now in mind is watch and clock making, which would include the making and reparing of Scientific Instruments and Apparatus. (D) There is a great need for a proper Hostel building to accommodate a hundred students in addition to the present makeshift arrangements which can accommodate only 50. Others have to do with any sort of wretched, unhygienic room that they can secure in the neighbourhood. (E) A properly equipped and organised Technical Museum should be attached to the Kala-Bhuvan on the lines of the famous Deutsche Museum at Munich.

SUCCESS OF EXHIBITION.

By the huge crowds that visited the exhibition we recently held in Kalabhuvan it will be seen that public curiosity is now wide awake in matters of applied science; and it would be a boon if it were cultivated and developed into true knowledge and understanding.

These two buildings—namely, the Technical Museum and the Hostel may well form two wings to enclose the space between the present Kalabhuvan and workshop buildings.

The Principal, concluding, dealt with the urgent need for the improvement of the present Workshop-buildings and Equipment. He said that the Institution as it was, was really incomplete; and the instruction imparted could not attain its maximum efficiency until that defect was remedied.

GAEKWAR'S SPEECH

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad, in destributing the prizes said:—

At the outset His Highness emphasised the vital value and necessity of co-operation in all things. Proceeding he said:

Healthy development of character and education to high moral standards lead naturally to loyal and fruitful co-operation.

It is particular for Engineers,—by Engineers here I am using the term in its broadest sense including architects, mechanics, artisans and all workers in the various branches of engineering, for which most of you in this College are being trained,—that collaboration is a "sine qua non" to success. The very essence of your work is to collaborate intelligently, to work hand in hand together not only amongst yourselves, but with the public for the good of whom you are labouring and whom it is your very function to serve. Poetic license is not of your sphere, you are the soldiers of humanity, whether you assist in building hospitals, or roads or railways or in running factories and industries.

FIRST AIM OF INSTITUTE

My first aim in founding this Institute was to provide organised practical training for artisans, to give them all facilities for acquiring art and proficiency in the callings or vocations of their choice, so that they should on leaving this school enter and face the other and greater school of life itself armed with knowledge and competence and with the confidence and the courage born of knowledge which are the key to success. In all my travels I have been outstandingly impressed with the immense importance of technical education in promoting the industries of other nations.

It is easier to decide, to find agreement, on a solid foundation on which may be developed any type of building afterwards, than to try and get agreement on the domes or types of roofs or style of windows. So without wasting time on trying first to decide such complexities, always have a clear idea of your foundation first and lay that down. You will then discover you have made an important step forward, and that the ensuing steps will crystallize thereon with greater and greater ease, each one gradually circumscribing the problem and pointing the way to the next step, so that the edifice grows naturally and takes shape harmoniously with relatively little effort as an intelligent whole.

In all things we must begin with the proper foundation and this, incidentally, is a little maxim, which if you think about, will help you a lot in life.

So in our Kalabhavan we have realised a school of Vocational Training. We are short in depth—by that I mean depth of our curriculum, and the standard of higher learning covered by the diploma courses compared with colleges like for instance the City and Guilds of London. We know our limitations. Our depth is for the time being sufficient to suit local requirements But if we are short in depth, we are ample in breadth as we embrace engineers and artists covering a wide field of pursuits.

TRUE MEANING OF EDUCATION.

Education is not synonymous with Instruction. Education implies character building, the fostering of good manners and breeding, and the developing of wisdom, besides supplying to each the necessary instruction and knowledge that will implement the student in his future sphere of life. And so this College I have given you is a House of Education, it has not only breadth in grouping all the several arts I have mentioned, but it has that other breadth of bringing you together, young men of all creeds and castes and races, united as brothers in your common aspirations of learning, your school life, your studies and your sports.

HOUSE OF EDUCATION.

With that object, that it shall also be a House of Education, I have established this practical school of learning here. I am only pointing out that object so that you may know what it is, and help to develop it, and by so doing help yourselves to the best fruits of this Institution.

Vote of thanks was given by Mr. De Morsier, Chairman of the Kala-Bhavan Advisory Board, and he stated that so we must act, and try and deserve all this. But in the meanwhile we are fortunate in being able to trust that His Highness can feel, in the electrified air of this Hall, in the unision of your hearts and spirits overflowing with the thanks I can't express, all the sincerity and all the feeling that lies behind just there simple words "Thank you Your Highness, and God Bless You" which are all that I can say.'

After the Baroda National Anthem was sung, the proceedings terminated amidst applause and claps.

MAN WHO KNEW 365 "RAGAS"

Present-Day Parsis' Taste For Music

KARACHI, (By MAIL.)

The poignant story of a Zoroastrian musician Babar Na Khushru of yore was told by Dr. Dastur Dhala, the venerable Parsi scholar recently at the Katrak Hall while presenting an address on behalf if the Parsi Amateurs to Pandit Omkarnath and his brother Mr. Rameschandra.

Though at present the Parsis were satisfied with songs in Gujrati and Urdu dramas and a bit of English songs as their fare of music; and were completely oblivious of their past accompalishments in this respect, studies of the writings of ancient authors and Mahomedan scholars have brought out the fact that Zoroastrians in times of yore had extensively cultivated music and the Emperor Khushru had a musician in his court, Babar Na Khushru, who knew a different tune (rag) for each of the 365 days of the year. The names and perhaps scraps of some details about 70 of these 365 tunes have been preserved, but the rest are lost. When an unkindly fate cut the life of the Emperor to whose court the musician was attached, he cut his fingers to show that he sang for his master only and would sing for nobody else.

CULTIVATE INDIAN VARITY.

He urged his audience to cultivate Indian variety so long as they could not revive their ancient music.

The house was filled to capacity on the occasion of the function which was presided over by Dr. Dastur Dhala.

The address, which was couched in appreciative terms in Gujrati was read by Mr. Homi Minwala and was presented to Pandit Omkarnath in a silver container.

Pandit Omkarnath replying to the address expressed the great debt he owed to the Parsi community, members of which had been kind to him all along his life and had rendered him material assistance while he was a student of music. He stated that they in India had also 360 "rags" and suggested a possibility that the Zoriastrian music to which reference was made by Dr. Dastur Dhala was asking to the Indian variety. He felt much moved by the honour done to him by the Parsi Amateurs through the venerable figure of Dr. Dhala.

Towards end of the function he gave a delightful song and sang the national anthem.

RESERVE BANK BILL

Mr. Taylor To Help New Finance Member To Push Forward Scheme

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16

It is understood that Sir James Grigg, the new Finance Member is not expected to assume charge till the first week of May. Though Sir George Schuster will be busy at the budget session it is hoped that he will be able to work out the plan of the Reserve Bank Bill before leaving India. Mr. Taylor, who will be on special duty in connection with the Reserve Bank, will help the new Finance Member to push forward the scheme.

The original programme of bringing the Bank into being by the Autumn of 1934 must be modified in view of the failure of the Legislature to pass the Bill at the last session. It is admitted, of course, that the assembly could not be blamed for examining fully a measure of such vital importance to the country and time was not wasted.

BASELESS SPECULATION

The suggestions that any appointments of Governor or Deputy Governor have already been thought out, are discredited here as baseless speculation.

As to the comment on the suggestion that an Indian Deputy Governor would be sent for training to London is: "Is it likely that a Deputy Governor would be selected who does not know his job and would need elementary training." Government quarters hope that within a year of passing of legislation the Reserve Bank will be inaugurated.—A. P.

Mr. Gopaldas M. Advani, a well-known cricketer of Karachi has been appointed as Games Superintendent in the Maye (Chief's) College, Ajmere.—(United Press.)

HYDERABAD, Sind, Jan. 15

Seven attacks and seven deaths from the epedemic of cerebro-spinal fever are reported from the Special Prison at Shikarpur and four attacks and three deaths from the Convict Gang at Hyderabad (Sind) during the week ended January 6.—United Press.

The late RAOLJI TAKHTASINHJI of Mansa.

LATE RAOL TAKHTASINHJI OF MANSA

An Appreciation Of His Administration

(From A Correspondent)

His Highness Raolji Shree Takhtasinhji Saheb of Mansa passed away on the early morning of the 4 h instant, at Ahmedabad.

He was one of the most enlightened and able rulers in Mahi Kantho, now known as Sabar Kantha Agency. Born in 1877, he succeded to the "gadi" on the death of his father on the 18th May 1889. He took his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot where he distinguished himself by being appointed a head boy and squadron commander and was the recipient of a gold medal in English. He was an all round athlete and a winner of coveted trophies.

His Highness began to take keen interest in the adminis ration of the State from 1894 onwards, and was invested with full powers on 12 h November 1897. During his regime, he introduced a number of reforms in the state, whereby he earned the love of his subjects and appreciation from Government. During the great famine of 1900, he opened a number of relief works to help the famine striken people in tiding over distress.

Interested as he was in the development of agricultural resources, he carried out the plantation of mango trees on a very large scale which added largely to the fertility of the soil and the prosperity of the State.

INTEREST IN EDUCATION

Himself being a well read man, he encouraged education among his subjects, with the result that literacy has increased in a very large proportion and the number of school-going children is now approximately nearing a thousand. Besides His Highness installed in the capital a well equipped power plant and waterworns and thus supplied electricity and water to the town.

He was by nature simple and accessible to all. His subjects communicated their grievances to him in person and had them redressed. He avoided all pomp and ostentation. He was a Gujarati poet and writer of no mean order. Some of the learned political officers such as Colonel H. F. Jacob and Colonel Beale, who were students of Hindu philosophy, loved his company and admired his zeal for spritual knowledge.

MAKER OF MODERN MANSA.

In a way, it can be fairly said of him that he was the maker of the modern Mansa. He was a stern defender of monogamy and resisted upto the last all temptations of a second marriage from his early youth. He leaves behind him one Rani Saheba, five Rajkumars, and three Kuvar Sahebas. Of the five, the eldest Sajjansinhji who is aged 26, succeeds him to he Gadi.

During the late ruler's prolonged illness which lasted for more than a year, the administration of the State was entrusted to the heir-apparent Sajjansinhji, who shouldered the responsibility to the satisfaction of his father, and earned the admiration of the subjects. Thus, one can confidently assert that he will prove to be a very successful ruler. The next two Kumars, Yeswantsinhji and Himatsinhji, have proceeded to England for further studes, and the last two youngesters, Gnanashyamsinhji and Dashrathsinhji are receiving their education at Ahmedabad.

In short, the State enjoyed the benefit of an efficient administration uder the deceased's able and enlightened rule.

A New Delhi message says the task of consolidating the existing telephone trunk lines is now before the postal authorities who keep a constant watch over the working of the lines. Programme for future expansion would be taken in hand as soon as finances permit. Telephone using public have been demanding alternative routes between Delhi and Bombay and Bombay and Madras and Bombay and Calcutta.

"ART AS A REGENERATIVE FORCE IN NATIONAL LIFE

Mr. Vakil's Lecture

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
COCANADA, Jan. 15.

Sjt. Kanaiyalal Vakil, of Bombay delivered an interesting lecture on "Art as a regenerative force in National Life" on Thursday at the Annadana Samajam, where the All-India khadi and Swadeshi exhibition was opened. Mr. Vakil said, "I am one of those who feel and convinced that the destiny of India is not to be worked out by those outside India. At the same time I do feel, that we must understand ourselves first. How often have you been told to interpret Indian philosophy and culture and to apply it to the present modern Indian thought. In this tendency to justify the past at all costs, we laid down the laws for eternity and that struck at the very root of independence of thought—It is not the fault of our rulers but it is the fault of our mental laziness—It is time that those who are young should fight for truth and independent thinking. The time will come when you will be recognised as a leading country in art and culture. We have the so-called revival of Indian Art. What are the defects of the revival. Glorious Ancient Indian culture was synthetic. Culture has been absolutely standardised by people who have relegated—What is the significance of the word religious. Every problem of the town was discussed under the banyan tree. They wanted to give us thesis for the University; Similarly literary enterprise to develope the civic sense. Art as expounded is for the rich and privileged few, who exploited our credulity. Humbug at home will not do.

I am very keen about the revival of dancing. Every book on Indian music and dance is sacred unique, spiritual, and religious. According to the 'karma' theory we must enter the four stages of life.

RECONSTRUCTION, NOT REVIVAL.

I hate the word revival—Reconstruction is a proper word. Dancing must be based on the logic of the body you will find the difference between the Natraj in Elephanta Caves and the Nataraj in the Madras Museum. The former depicts Abhaya Mudra and the latter Swasti Mudra. People have forgotten the folk song and folk dance and they have forgotten the fact that the beauty of Indian dancing is the beauty of the Indian body. To compare Western and Eastern Art is mere stupidity. Don't call it Oriental Art but call it, Indian Art. The beauty of Indian dancing is the beauty of Indian gesture and gait of Indian women. Try to see the Ajanta in your houses. Dancing is a medium of expression—music and dance are beginning to be recognised for cash value. It will be seen that the time is coming for conscience value. We are responsible for the bad dancer. We earn money out of the miseries of the poor.

What is the dynamic force of Art? Art? in India lives, whereas Ancient Greek Art lived—Art is with the poorest in India.

INSTANCE FROM HISTORY.

Music is one of the things that is divine and to sing in chorus is to concentrate our attention. The grace of bodily movements and regular rythm—that is, the beauty of music—you will not feel tiresome when you sing in chorus. I shall give you a historical instance about music.

Akbar, the King Emperor of India, found Tansen (Musician in the Court) displeased. 'Why are you so sad' asked Akbar—Tansen said: 'I am not singing anything'—Akbar, the great experimenter went incognito with Tansen to Haridas the foremost musician. Tansen told Akbar (showing Haidas) "you are my king. I am singing for you. You are the owner of my body and soul and my Guru Haridas is the servant of God. His soul is of God—the King of all kings. Bhakta Heridas was not invited to any convocation. He was unaware of the outside world. He was serving the King of Kings—His music was for any body and everybody.! Then Akbar understood the secret.

Art is not a luxury but a necessity. Music and Dancing take you to the realm of happiness. Every human activity is vocational, we have made life itself a burden. Lift the burden and make it a happy mission with a smile unto the last—and then you will find art as a regenerative force in National Life.

True Aim Of Swadeshi Exhibition

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
COCANADA, Jan. 14.

Interviewed by me Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil said:—'The exhibition arranged at Cocanada was obviously on a modest scale. I was particularly interested in the art section attached to it. Because, I believe that the place of National Art Crafts and Artistic talents which we inherit has not been well defined or given the attention it deserves. I feel that the use of Swadeshi material representing foreign designs, patterns, shade of colour is inconsistent and singularly short sighted. The economic aspect of the art crafts and the contribution to subsidiary Swadeshi industries deserves to be more fully examined than has hitherto been done by Swadeshi concerns and by Swadeshi workers and students. One of the points that strikes me in all these Swadeshi Exhibitions is the fact that Swadeshi is regarded by the majority as a one-sided duty solely for the consumer. Whereas it should be a movement which should lead to the maximum of national efficiency and advancement by combining the interest of the manufacturer, the consumer, the technologist of the exhibiting agencies. If these exhibitions could be so organised as they should be they could be not only the training ground but an employment bureau as well for Swadeshi workers. I think that all these aspects could be very well brought out if we begin on however modest scale the organisation of the Exhibition of ideal Swadeshi homes, that is why during the speeches that I gave in Cocanada during the Exhibition week, I endeavoured to emphasise the regional, vocational and cultural aspects of Swadeshi Exhibitions. I was very happy to find that the Cocanada Exhibition furnished a very welcome initiative in that direction.

TEACHING OF HANDICRAFTS

Dadar Institution's Patriotic Enterprise

The Udyam Mandir was opened on 16-12-32, at Dadar, and has been coaching students of all communities including the Harijans in the principles and practice of some minor arts and home industries such as paper, fret and wire work, Khadi, block and screen printing, book-binding and others. The institution has demonstrated its necessity and usefulness to the people by its excellent work done during its short existence of less than a year and has won appreciation from expert educationists as well as the general public.

Nearly 70 students, boys and girls, both grown up and school-going, have taken the benefit of instruction imparted in this school since its inception and a few of them have now started business or are earning an humble income on the handicrafts which they learnt in this school. The two exhibitions of articles made by the students of this school, which were held, one at Dadar and the other at Girgaon, during the last 10 months, were very much appreciated by the public at large. Men and women, like Rao Bahadur M. V. Dhurandhar, the retired Inspector of Drawing, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the then Mayor of Bombay, Mrs. Dr. Malinibai Sukhtanker, Chairman, Schools Committee, Mrs. Malinibai Dalvi, B.A., Member Schools Committee, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Bar.-at-Law, have seen the work and expressed high hopes for the Institution.

The management of the school is in the hands of a committee of ten, while the staff, consisting of one head-master and two assistants, is sufficiently qualified. Mr. K. T. Mantri, B.A., B.T., is the Hon. Secretary of the Mandir.

Ordinarily the working hours are fixed to suit the school times of pupils. But even adults, men and women attend the school and practice as who'e day students.

After finishing the course of a term in two or more arts of their own selection, the students are given facilities for further practice in the productive branch of the Mandir, free of any fees.

The Mandir, like other educational institutions, cannot meet its expenses on the income of fees and has, therefore, to look for other resources such as donations from members of the public who symoathise with the praiseworthy aims and objects of the Mandir. The institution deserves every help at the hands of the public.

PATIALA CONSPIRACY CASE

Sirdar Sewa Singh Gets 6 Years R. I.

(From A Correspondent.)
BARNALA, Jan. 16.

Sirdar Sewa Singh Thekrewala, President, Punjab States Prajamandal against whom a case was going on in the Court of Barnala Magistrate for conspiring to overthrow the Maharaja of Patiala from the gadi has been sentenced to 6 years' R. I. and Rs. 1,500 fine.

Sirdar Bhagwan Singh was awarded 3 years R. I.

Careless washing
SPOILS CHILDREN'S HAIR

WHEN you wash children's hair be careful what you use. Many soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much free alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It is inexpensive, each shampoo costs but a trifle.

Two or three teaspoonfuls of Mulsified is all that is required. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. Mulsified makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy, and easy to manage. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

Coz

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For keeping teeth
• WHITE &
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Designed by Dr. P. Dhargalkar Dental Surgeon

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Ride a RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

The Raleigh is built to the plans of designers and engineers who are not only experts in their profession, but experienced and successful cyclists. Every part is designed for the rider's benefit — to give sweetness and ease of running and long life over every kind of road.

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"Hall Of Thousand Pillars" Discovered?

Famous Site Of Mediaeval Delhi Claimed To Have Been Located In Ruins Of Siri

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The longlost site of the Hall of Thousand Pillars (Kasrihazar Satun), one of the glories of medieval Delhi has been located among the ruins of Siri, second of the Seven cities, a quarter of a mile off Qutub Road. The discovery was made by Khan Bahadour Maulvi Zafar Hasan, Deputy Director of the Archaeological Survey of India whose opinion was confirmed by a party of professors from the Aligarh University when they recently inspected the ruined buildings of the Khilji and the Tughlak Dynasties.

The Hall of Thousand Pillars is mentioned in historical documents but the passing of centuries have played such a havoc with the City of Siri that its site was forgotten. In that quarter of the ruined City where one expect to find royal palaces, it was observed that there were large mounds which from their size clearly covered the remains of some building of no ordinary importance. Careful comparison of their size and their relation to other buildings that have been identified and research into ancient documents confirmed the theory that here were Royal palaces of the great Alauddin Khilji and among them the Hall of Thousand Pillars.

ATTACK BY MOGHULS.

Siri was founded in 1303 by Alauddin Khilji, the most remarkable monarch of his dynasty, to give greater protection to the older city clustering round the Qutub Minar. Twice during his reign Delhi was attacked by Moghuls. On the first occasion, Alauddin defeated them under the walls of his new city and on the second, after encamping for two months near Siri, they retired without fighting a battle.

Siri was surrounded by rubble wall, portions of which still remain on south and west and it had seven gateways and many fine buildings inside. In about 1550 Sher Shah destroyed Siri and with it the Hall of a thousand pillars and used a part of the materials for constructing the new town of which the Purana Qila was the citadel.

The party of historians and archaeologists, who visited the ruined city recently were of the opinion that the site should be excavated as the Great Hall which was used as the Royal Palace, would be a notable addition to the Khilji remains in Delhi.

BOY SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Motor Accident At Thana Proves Fatal

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Jan. 16.

The motor accident that occurred on Friday afternoon at Thana on the Station-Naupada Road has proved fatal, the Hindu boy by name Sarat Vinayak Kamat, aged 7, having succumbed to the injuries at the Thana Civil Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The boy had sustained serious injuries on the right side of the head and right foot.

An inquest held on his body by Sub-Inspector P. V. Undir of the Thana town police has revealed that the boy, while crossing the road at about 2 p.m. was knocked down by as private car (No. X 2629), driven by a chauffeur, who has given his name as R. B. Gaekwad.

PRINCIPLE OF BILL APPROVED

Thana Bar Discusses Temple Entry Issue

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, January 17.

As directed by the Bombay High Court to submit their opinion on Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's "temple-entry disabilities removal bill," now before the Legislative Assembly, the members of the Thana Bar Association met yesterday afternoon in the pleaders' room, attached to the First Class Sub-Judge's Court, Thana, to consider the implications of the bill and to express their opinion on the subjesct, Mr. S. P. Gupte presided.

Mr. V. R. Nachane's following motion, seconded by Mr. M. V. Hegde, was carried by 23 votes against 4:—

"The Thana Bar Association approves of the principle of the bill, but recommends that the voters should consist of all Hindus, adult members—male and female—who have a right to go to the temple at present."

Amendment to delete the words: "who have a right to go to the temple at present" was defeated. Another amendment by Mr. B. H. Shringarpure for deletion of word "female" in addition to the above was also lost.

A resolution to substitute Ramzan Id and Bakri-Id in place of Makar Sankrant and the last day of Shimga (Holi holiday) in the present list of Court holidays was carried by 15 votes to 8.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Lord Brabourne To Attend Coming Meetings

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne will attend meetings of the Central Cotton Committee at Bombay on January 29 when Sir Richard Jackson who is coming out from Lancashire to investigate the further possibilities in the use of cotton will also be present.

Previous to that and immediately after the arrival at Bombay on January 26 Sir Richard will attend meetings of the sub-committees on the Cotton forecast and Agricultural Research.

The meeting of the Central Cotton Committee on January 29 will be opened by Sir T. Vijayraghavachari, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council for Agricultural Research. The subjects for discussion at the meeting on January 29 will be decided on Friday (January 19) at Bombay for which Sir T. Vijayraghavachari is leaving to-morrow morning from Delhi.

Thence he proceeds via Madras to Salem where he opens a new building of the District and Urban Co-operative Bank. He will return from Salem to Poona to inspect the Agricultural Research work before proceeding to Bombay for the various agricultural research and cotton committee meetings.—A.P.

Between 8 and 10 thousand school children gathered on the grounds of Parashrambhau college, Poona City, on Monday morning on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Children's Day. After going through a programme of drill and songs, the boys and girls formed a procession and marched through the principal streets headed by the police band to the Reay market, where they dispersed.—A. P.

DEFECTS OF SARDA ACT

Legislators Urged To Remove Them By Amendments

The All-India Agrawal Mahasabha, Calcutta, has sent the following letter to the members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of States:—

"Child marriage is the greatest evil prevalent in the Hindu Society, and its prevention is the foundation of all social reforms. Since the enactment of the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929, popularly known as Sarda Act, the number of child marriages has decreased to some extent, perhaps, through the fear of punishment. So far very few cases have been filed against the offenders, and punishment is meted out in very rare cases. The main reason for this is that the Act itself has got serious defects which, if not properly amended, will make the Act only a dead letter.

The Executive cannot take cognizance of such cases of violation of the law, and it has been left to private individuals to perform this onerous duty. The plaintiff has also to deposit a security of Rs. 100 before filing a case, thereby making the task of a reformer or a public spirited man more difficult. The Magistrates are not empowered to issue injunction restraining the performance of illegal marriages beforehand.

This is the greatest handicap in making the Act successful. Thus when once the marriage is performed, the object of the Act is defeated. The greatest difficulty is experienced in the case of proving the real age, in cases where there are not authenticated school registers or municipal registers. It is very difficult to prove the exactness of the age. It would be better if it is left for the defendent to prove the accuracy of the age.

With some people it has become custom to go to Chandernagar or some other territories outside British India or in Indian States where the act is not in force to escape the penalty of the law. The Act should be made clear in this respect. The defects have hindered the working of the Act, and unless it is modified or amended no good can be expected. These defects have made the task of the reformers very difficult.

We, therefore, draw your serious and immidiate attention in the matter to place such amendments before the Legislative Assembly in this session to make the working of the Act simple and convenient all the more. We need not emphasize any more the urgent need for its modification and hope that you would try your best to have it amended so as to earn the gratitude of the public."

DIMITROFF DESTINED FOR CONCENTRATION CAMP

German Government Is Against Allowing Him To Go Abroad

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Jan 16.

Dimitroff is likely to be placed in a concentration camp, as the majority of the German Government is against allowing him to go abroad to conduct anti-German propaganda.

Herr Erbe, a high official of the Ministry of the Interior informed Dimitroff's aged mother, who visited the Ministry to-day to enquire about her son's fate.

Madame Dimitroff wept at the prospect. She contemplates to appeal to Herr Hitler.

HOW TO RETURN TO FATHERLAND

Goerging's Advice To 34,000 German Refugees

BARLIN, Jan. 16

German emigres estimated to number 34,000 who can prove positively that they have never participated in press propaganda against Germany, can return to Germany with impunity, says a decree issued by Premier Goering.

As regards 16,000 non-Germans mostly from the East if they return they will be put in concentration camps and then deported to their native soil.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS

European's Appeal For Trial By Jury Rejected

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16.

Mr. J. H. Collister, the District and Session Judge, rejected today the appeal of Mr. W. E. Botting, Executive Officer of the Lucknow Improvement Trust at present under suspension.

The appeal was against the order of Mr. Chimanlal, a first class magistrate, who had rejected the application of Botting for a trial by jury. The application was made by Botting on the ground that he was a European British subject.

The Sessions Judge upheld the lower court's finding, saying there was no racial element involved in the case.

Botting was being prosecuted along with three Indian under section 408 read with section 120 I.P.C., in connection with the alleged embezzlement of Improvement Trust funds—A. P.

SUARES IN SINGAPORE

R. A. F. Opponent Knocked Out In Third Round

Arthur Suares, the Madras middle-weight, made his first appearance in Singapore recently when he defeated Sergeant Jim Brady, the R. A. F. champion, by a technical knock-out in the third of a 12 round contest, says the Singapore correspondent of "The Straesman."

Suares will now probably meet Ewin, he Naval boxer when he passes through later this month.

CASE COMPOUNDED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, January 16.

The case in which Vallabhdas Madhavji Thakkar (brother of the manager of the Shivaji Theatre, Thana), Ramgopal Ramatahal Sharma, a watchman, and Nizam Fakirmahomed Shaikh were being prosecuted by Gajanan Shankar Kelkar, Director of Shri Ganesh Sangit Mandli (a Marathi dramatic company), on charges of wrongful restraint and abetment thereof, before Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate of Thana, has been compoanded, both the parties having arrived at an amicable settlement outside the court.

NINE NIGHTS' FETE OPENS THIS WEEK

THE HUNDREDS OF ATTRACTIONS INCLUDE

- Joy Wheel.
- Scenic Railway
- Speedboats.
- Cabaret.
- Ken Mac's Dance Band
- Laszlo Szabo's Hungarian Orchestra.
- Indian Theatre.
- The Blind Houdini.
- Human Cannon Ball.
- Well Known Magician.
- Javanese Troupe of Musicians.
- Singers and Dancers.

AUSTIN 10 H. P. CAR GIVEN FREE.

The 9 Nights' Fete opens on the Reclamation, Churchgate Street, this week. IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE FINEST SHOW EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY,

Many well known painters and designers have worked hard to create a truly artistic and picturesque Fete. Mr. Schara, the famous artist who decorated the interior of the new Regal Theatre, Mr, Renfry who was responsible for the designing of three London West End Theatres and Mr, Ghuey, artist of the Imperial Theatre, Moscow, are amongst prominent artists employed.

CATERING BY MONGINI'S

BOMBAY'S BEST EIGHT ANNAS ENTERTAINMENT

New Ray Discovered By British Professor

Would Be Terror In War But In Peace Could Save Life

Government, Army, and Air Force representatives, and scientists from universities, have been present at tests of a new ray which, its discoverers claim, would be a terror in war, but in peace could be a saver of life and increase agricultural production, states J. D. S. Alan in the "Sunday Dispatch."

The ray has been found to Develop the bacteria of killing diseases:

Wipe out the occupants of the area on which it is directed.

Destroy animals and rot crops and foodstuffs; and

Neutralise plague conditions and foster the raising of strong, healthy animals and crops.

Doctors and Army and Air Force officers were used as volunteers for the experiments.

SECRETS

Professor O. A. Newell, head of the research department of the National Health League, told me of the years of struggle to perfect this instrument of war and peace as we sat in a laboratory not far from Piccadilly, W.

A great deal must remain secret, but I have permission to disclose a general outline of the method.

The ray is wireless, made to imitate deadly rays which have been found in Nature, according to Professor Newell.

Emulsions of abnormal bacteria were taken from patients suffering frou various diseases.

LIKE WIRELESS BEAM.

These send out rays, so strong in some cases that they swing the needle of a galvanometer, an electrical measuring instrument, at ranges up to 48ft.

Inese radio-active emanations were accurately measured, their wave-lengths reproduced, and transmitted by wireless—just like sending out a beam wireless message.

The first disease reproduced was anthrax.

The emanations were transmitted by wireless sets differing from the ordinary transmitters only in the method of amplification.

Experiments were carried out in Hertfordshire with portable transmitters; then in several laboratories in London with more powerful transmitters. It was round that the ray, when directed on men, changed the beneficent bacteria in the blood to malignant bacteria. It had the same effect on bacteria in the air.

The new terror differs radically from other ray experiments in that it does not directly hurt the victims, either by electricity or heat, but creates the necessary environment for the selected plague.

It was also found that the plague waves could be damped out by an opposition set, just as ordinary transmissions can be jammed.

This would be important for a defending country in war.

The invention brings new hope to the world in peace, for the rays Professor Newell says he has found may be directed to plague areas to restore malignant bacteria to their beneficent activities.

In London, between February 10 and March 20, this year, disease environment was created round rats, which were killed, and then, in carefully modified form, around human beings.

Thirty-eight volunteers took part in these experiments.

There were 22 doctors and scientists, members of the National Health League, and 16 Army and Air Force officers.

All were men of robust health, between the ages of 21 and 37.

Modified plague rays were projected on groups of the volunteers in moderate strength.

Exposure to the ray was followed by swift examination, and unmistakable signs of approaching illness were found.

These alarming tests were concluded without injury to the volunteers.

The scientists were convinced that projections of fatal intensity could just as easily have been transmitted.

Military experts concluded that an invading army could only move through an area which had been desolated by wireless-induced plague if the soldiers were enclosed in air-proof tanks.

Even these would not be safe if new transmissions were begun, for the rays would pass through the tanks.

Professor Newell believes that the aeroplane may have been surpassed as an instrument of wholesale destruction.

Yet he is more interested in it as a life ray.

Wireless stations will radiate the means of health and of increased agricultural production, he says.

Professor Newell made the following statement to me:—

"Three years ago the late Sir Augustus FitzGeorge, president of the league (and a cousin of the Queen), entered my private laboratory with a prominent member of the Privy Council.

"At the request of Sir Augustus I gave this man notes and records of the league work—experiments carried out on human beings—on the changes that are produced in bacilli by environment.

"Then we started work on the ray.

"After 18 months' intensive work we found means to neutralise bacteria and render harmless emanations of the ray.

"Representatives of the scientific departments of our leading Universities are investigating the enormous possibilities of the discoveries of the environmental changes of bacteria.

7 YEARS' JAIL FOR 4 DACOITS

Sequel To Attempted Murder In Zamindar's House

LARKANA, Jan. 17.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Larkana, has sentenced four persons to seven years' hard labour each on a charge of dacoity and attempted murder.

The prosecution case was that a gang of five dacoits armed with dangerous weapons broke into the house of a rich Zamindar in Dokri Village. While they were engaged in collecting the booty, the owner of the house raised a hue and cry. Before help arrived, four of the dacoits grievously injured some inmates of the house and made good their escape with booty worth Rs. 3,000. The fifth dacoit while scaling the wall was secured and spered to death, but before he died, he implicated certain persons in the locality as his accomplices.

The Police Inspector traced the bandits, recovered the property and challaned them before the Additional Sessions Judge, Larkhana.—United Press.

RAIN & SNOWFALLS IN N. PUNJAB HILLS

Earthquake Shock Recorded By Bombay Seismographs

POONA, Jan. 17.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing a few falls of rain or snow, in and near the North Punjab Hills, Murree reporting half an inch. A few light falls also occurred in the south-east of Madras. Temperature remains below normal from the Punjab to Bengal, in and around Central parts of the country, and has fallen again in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Dry weather is generally prevalent. Temperature may fall generally in North-West India.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,000 miles away with epicentre apparently in North Bihar was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 10 hours 32 minutes on Tuesday (16th inst.).—A. P.

TWO CONSTABLES BAILED OUT

HOSHANGABAD, Jan. 17.

In connection with the mysterious death of Kalloosingh, a police constable, whose body was recently found lying in a field near the village of Rampur, riddled with bullet wounds, the police have arrested two constables, Gafore and Matoo Singh on suspicion.

The accused have been released on bail.—United Press.

PROGRESSIVE REWA

Child Marriage Prohibited By Law.

REWA, Jan. 17.

With a view to stop the practice of child marriages in the State, the Durbar has enacted a law on the lines of Sarda Act which is in force in British India, and have penalised the marriages of girls below the age of 13 years and that of boys under 16 years.

The Bill was introduced last year in the newly established State Council by the Law Member.

The Bill now having received the assent of H. H the Maharaja has come into force.—United Press.

BALANCED BUDGET FOR PUNJAB?

But "Cut" In Salaries Of Services To Continue

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

It is believed that the Government of the Punjab will have a balanced budget this year but that the 5 per cent. cut in the salaries of the members of the Provincial Services will continue as also other measures of economy which are being enforced by the Government during the past two years.

When the New Budget will be presented, it is anticipated that it will disclose a decrease of expenditure to the tune of two crores as compared with the figures of the predepression years. —United Press.

NOT AGAINST WAGE-CUT?

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press show that there is no truth in the report that Gandhiji has given a decision against the wage-cut, proposed by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

The question was considered at the meeting of the Arbitration Board, at Bangalore, but no decision was arrived at.—A.P.

NAZI ATTACK ON LEAGUE

Geneva Determined To Resist It

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, Jan. 17.

The League Administration, officially ignoring the fierce Saar dispute confirmed the appointment of Knox as Chairman and other members of the Governing Committee until April 1935.

The decision is interpreted mean that the League is determined to exercise its powers regarding Saar and resist the Nazis' attacks on the Committee.

UNIQUE RECORD IN HEALTH CONTROL

Foreign Authorities Give Tribute To Mysore

BANGALORE, Jan. 17.

Experiments in regard to what is described as biological control of Malaria, small-pox and other diseases by employing larvicidal fishes like Italian Gambusia, popularised by the Mysore health Authorities, were demonstrated to-day before Doctors Russel, Heiser (Rockfeller Foundation), John Fitzgerald (University of Toronto) Janeson (Tropical Diseases Institute, London), J. A. Cocks (Colombo), who are now visiting health centres in India. The visitors were highly impressed with the "wonderful results of the Mysore experiments attaining a unique record in health control."—A. P.

ESCAPED FROM MILITARY LOCK-UP.

RANGOON, Jan. 17.

Nur-ul-Islam an undertrial prisoner confined in Yenangyaung Military Police Barrack lock-up, escaped yesterday morning despite double line sentries and picket. The prisoner has not been traced as yet in spite of vigorous search.—United Press.

JAP APPLES FOR INDIA

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

Japan is now exporting apples to India.

Bombay has imported more than 50,000 of these apples during the last five weeks.

The first consignments were received in the beginning of 1933—as an experimental measure—but before the season was out 50,000 cases containing five million apples had been landed in Bombay. And this in spite of the fact that duty was levied on tariff value and not invoice value.—A.P.

HOSHANGABAD FOR TEMPLE BILLS

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, January 17.

A public meeting of the citizens of Hoshangabad was held on the 15th for the removal of untouchability and also for supporting Ranga Iyer's Temple Entry Bill, and Dr. Deshmukh's management of Temple Entry Bill.

Some well-known Pundits of the town also met together and passed resolutions lending their full sapport to both these bills. Local Shastris held discussion. It is understood they resented Government action in legislating on religious matters.

JAP OFFICIAL DELEGATION COSTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

It is understood that the Government of India will not be paying the entire expenses in connection with the stay in India of the Japanese official delegation.

The delegation was the guest of the Government of India only during their stay in Simla.

The expenses since then have been borne by the Japanese Government.

The need for asking the Assembly Finance Committee for sanction of a large additional grant in this connection will not arise. —A. P.

"NO SOUL IN OUR 'ID'"

Loyal Muslims Pray For Maharajah's Restoration

(From A Correspondent).

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 17.

Kazi Mukhtar Ahmed has sent the following telegram to Bhau Saheb Maharaj:—

"Our to-day's "Id" was without soul; but your congratulations and blessings have injected life in His Highness. The loyal Muslim subjects solemnly pray the Almighty God to bring you and His Highness with family back to Dewas immediately."

SAAR PLEBISCITE

Germany Refuses Invitation To League Discussion

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

It is understood that Germany has refused the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations to attend its deliberations on the Saar question.

The German reply to the Geneva text is not available here.—Reuter

S. I. AMATEURS STAGE TAGORE'S 'SACRIFICE'

(From A Correspondent.)

The amateurs of the South Indian Association, Bombay, put on boards on Sunday the 14th instant Tagore's "Sacrifice" before a fairly large gathering in the hall of the S. I. Education Society Matunga. The performance was on the whole an enjoyable one and afforded ample scope for an evening's relaxation. The stage was not at all spacious to suit the requirements of the action in the play and many of the character's especially the queen, had to stave off their natural movements. Except in the case of three, notably Jaisingh, Aparna and Nakshatra, the acting was creditable, showing good talents promising rich returns if properly cultivated.

Raghupati the High Priest was without doubt the cleverest actor in the group and presented with opportunities he is sure to develop superior histrionic talents.

The scenic arrangement was in no way disagreeable. Only the thunder could have been produced in a more impressive way. As it was, it smacked purely of the jumping of children on wooden boards to indicate the fall of the Heavens! A vivid contrast all the more distressing in the face of the clever lightning effected by manipulation of the switches.

The enthusiasts who were responsible for this entertainment deserves every encouragement. But we left the hall with the never-ending doubt as to whether financially the play was a success or had actually burnt the fingers of those who had most hungered for it. Anyhow better luck next time!

Miss Kinnaird On Oxford Movement

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.

The Hon. Miss Kinnaird gave a talk on Oxford Movement yesterday morning at Standard Buildings. She said that the movement was not for creation of a new Church but to inculcate in the minds of Christians the ideals for which Jesus Christ lived and died.

The menace of war and the bitter hatreds would only be done away in having a closer union with God and in living a Christ-like life on earth. The movement had therefore four pillars to rebuild human society upon. These were absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love. A. P.

COLD WAVE HAVOC

Extensive Damage To Crops In Gujarat

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

Reports have been received of the extensive damage caused to the crops all over Gujerat by the cold wave and the consequent frost.

Three persons have been reported to be frozen to death in the Broach District.—A. P.

GLOBE TROTTERS TO BE DEPORTED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Joseph Muller and his wife, Czechoslovakians, described as globe trotters who were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on January 11 for entering British India without a 'visa' were to-day ordered to be deported from India. They are being escorted by a Sergeant of the C. I. D. to Bombay from where they will be sent to Marseilles by s.s. "Strathaird." From Marseilles they will entrain for Prague.—A. P.

World-Wide Interest In Bose Researches

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The interest aroused in the researches made at the Bose Research Institute under the able guidance of Sir J. C. Bose has been so great that French and German edition of the works have been published.

Timiriazoff, the eminent Russian plant-physiologist, has given an account of these discoveries in Russian languake. The interest evinced in Poland has been equally great and it is learnt that permission has been asked for a Polish edition of the account of some of the important researches carried out at the Institute. (United Press).

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER REVERSED

Procedure Adopted Was Illegal, Says Judge

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 17.

Strictures were passed on the City Magistrate, Bandra, yesterday by Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the course of his judgment, after hearing arguments in the application preferred by Manordas Narandas of Bombay (Managing Director of the Sun Tobacco Mfg. Co. Ltd.), whose complaint against Padamsi Shivji, of Ghatkopar, K. S. Mali, of Santa Cruz, and Ranchhoddas Govandhandas, of Jam-Khambhatia, on charges of cheating, criminal breach of trust, etc was summarily dismissed by the lower court on the strength of the report by the sub-inspector of Santa Cruz police.

The Sessions Judge observed: The trial magistrate ought to have given an opportunity to the complainant to show that the procedure adopted by the police sub-inspector in investigating the case was not proper and that the offence of cheating was really committed. Not only the Magistrate did not do that, but he simply informed the complainant by a postcard on November 18 last that his complaint was dismissed When the complainant applied for copies of the police report and the proceedings before the police sub-inspector, the Magistrate, it seems, refused to give the copies of the proceedings before the police sub-inspector also.

Referring to the criminal cases for June 1931 (Madras), and November 1933 (Sind), the Sessions Judge observed: "It is held that a report of the police under section 202 is a part of the record and there is no reason to refuse a copy thereof. It is also held that dismissal of a complaint by a magistrate on a perusal of the police papers without giving the complaint an opportunity of arguing the case on those papers and of inducing the Magistrate to examine the prosecution witnesses and deciding for himself how far they are speaking the truth, is not proper and a further inquiry should be ordered.

ILLEGAL PROCEDURE.

"The procedure", continued the Judge, "adopted by the Magistrate in dismissing the complaint without showing the complainant the papers of investigation held by the police sub-inspector and without giving him an opportunity of proving his case in spite of investigation and the police sub-inspector's report, was illegal and the order of dismissal of the complaint passed by him cannot stand."

The Sessions Judge, therefore, reversed that order and directed the District Magistrate, by himself, or by any of the Magistrate's subordinate to him other than the Magistrate who had dismissed the complaint, to make further inquiry into the complaint and if it disclosed the offences mentioned therein to have been committed by the opponents or any of them to proceed against them according to law.

The staffs of the Universities of Lucknow and Allahabad met for sports at Beneras on the 12th, 13th and 14th of January. There was cricket and tennis in the day and other indoor games at night. Guests were entertained to tea on the 13th, followed by a dinner at night, at which covers were laid for about 200 guests.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

GALE HAVOC

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The River Clyde over-flowed its banks for the first time in 30 years during an eighty-miles-an hour gale which swept over Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Canal Street at Renfrew was completely submerged and thousands of gallons of water poured down the thoroughfares. Women and children were sheltered in their homes until the water reached the height of four feet when small boats were put off to carry them to a safer level. Several buildings were flooded.

The water came over the dockside at Bromielaw quay, Glasgow, necessitating the use of skids to prevent the bigger craft coming into the streets.

The gale at Tay caused a sandboat founder near Dundee; where three men were drowned. The wind attained a velocity of 98 miles per hour in Tory Island, Donegal. —Reuter's Special.

AUSTRIAN PROTEST.

LONDON, January 17.

Vienna:—The Austrian Legation in Berlin has entered a protest against the German regulations aimed against Austrians as a breach of the Austro-German trade treaty.—Reuter's Special.

WAY OUT OF WORLD CHAOS

Marxian Theory Worked Up On Lenist Tactics Recommended

"Everything is not right with the economic structure of the world to-day; since the Wall Street crash of 1929, unemployment in the world has been stalking across the Labour exchanges; starvation raises its ugly head, bankruptcies are in legions; and we are constantly hearing of war preparations of the Powers for a Place in the Sun," declared Dr. Adhikari in a lecture on "The Collapse of Capitalism and the Way Out" delivered on Wednesday evening, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Hall.

"We are told that the Western Civilization is collapsing. But it is not the "Machine Age" that is crashing, nor is human civilization falling. What is taking place before our eyes to-day is a certain social order collapsing." That the deep contradictions in Capitalistic world order can be solved without 'fundamental changes of ownership' of the means of production and without setting up a suitable social structure, the speaker felt was 'a mere illusion.'

To understand the present phase of 'decrepit Capitalism' there was need for a scientific understanding of the growth, development and decay of Capitalism. The speaker said that it was Karl Marx who provided the world with such a scientific perspective.

The basic contradictions in Capitalism that Marx pointed out, was the fact that production for export and concentration of capital in fewer and fewer hands, necessarily created and developed a series of continuous crises or cycles of production resulting in over production and mass unemployment.

The basic symptoms of the height of every crisis or cycle, according to Marx, was the glut of Markets, the unemployment spell, and the fall of prices. This, together with the 'concentrations of capital in fewer hands' were "the quintessence of the theory of Karl Marx,'. Since Marx the development of Capitalism had undergone changes due to Colonial outlets for imperialist countries.

It was at this stage that Lenin produced his theories in explanation of the new developments. He pointed out "Neo Capitalism" stepping out of the geographical limits by a system of oversea investment or capital export. Lenin predicted that Capital export after reaching a definite state of concentrations could but precipitate the final crisis in Capitalism which led to international war.

Lenin's predictions had not come due yet. And this gave rise to a new type of idea—Socialism a 'cla media' which believed in the partial 'stabilization' of Capitalism on the socialist basis of the Social Democrats, who believed in the policy of gradualness—"a kind of evolutionary Capitalism, gradually converted to collectivism."

'Communists', said the speaker, clearly grasped the necessity not only to bring about the collapse of the economic side of Capitalism, but also to hasten it by capturing political power. For securing this, there was no gradual evolutionary path. Both Socialism and Communism believed in the same theory of Capitalism, but differed in the degree of methods employed.

That Capitalism can be revived on a national scale is the theory newly propounded in Germany. America and Italy. But the speaker was sure it was the last desperate stand to continue the present order. National regeneration of Capitalism was not the way out. The 'way out' must accord with 'the theory' that has proved itself. Marx had suggested a change of social order to make the wonderful process of plentiful production enjoyable to collective community, which alone could take charge of the whole 'business.'

MR. SAVARKAR AT MALWAN

MALWAN, Jan. 17.

Mr. Savarkar, Bar-at-Law, was here in connection with propaganda for removal of untouchability.

During his stay, a cosmopolitan dinner was arranged in which not only Caste Hindus and so-called Untouchables but also Christians and Mahomedans participated.

At the request of the Municipal Authorities he laid the foundation stone of the New Maternity Home.—United Press.

Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member to the Government of India accompanied by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar and Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, M.L.A. visited the Panihati Factory of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta, on Thursday last and were shown the various departments of the extensive works.

"PURE INVENTION"

Rumours Of Probable Arrest Of Congress Workers Unfounded

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

Certain Congress circles themselves are responsible for a report that the district magistrate of Allahabad has sent to the Government a list of about 17 Congress workers of Allahabad, recommending their arrest before Jan. 26, the Independence Day. Enquiries made in high official circles here to-day do not lead to the confirmation of the report. One of the officers remarked that it was a "pure invention," and it was news even to the district magistrate, who had no information of it before.—"Leader."

Five Candidates For Karachi Bye-election

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

Brisk canvassing is going on for the coming bye-election for a Mahomedan seat in the Bombay Legislative Council rendered vacant by the death of Haji Md. Baloch.

There are at present five candidates in the field namely, Mr. Gazdar, an Engineer, Mr. Alavi, a Municipal Corporator, Mr. Gabele, Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Hussainbhoy, Honorary Magistrate and Mr. Fazul Karrim Beg.—United Press.

New Delhi, Jan. 16.—Mian Mohd Rafi, Secretary, Legislative Assembly is giving a tea party to members of the Assembly department on January 22.—United Press.

IRISH IMPORTS NON-EMPIRE GOODS.

Report Denied From Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The authorities here deny the report published in some papers to the effect that the Secretary of State has asked the Government of India to examine the question of treating Irish imports into India as non-Empire goods. No such request has been received,

The fact is that the Irish Free State being a Dominion receives no preference for goods in India and, therefore the question of withdrawing the preference and placing the Free State on a non-Empire footing does not arise.

On the other hand India receives in the Free State market preference for some articles including tea and if Ireland withdrew that preference India will suffer.—A. P.

MODIFY POONA PACT

But Avoid Split In Hindu Community

MYMENSINGH, Jan. 17.

The Executive Committee of the Mymensingh Hindu Sabha by a resolution endorsed the views of its Secretary Sjt. Rumud Chkravarty expressed in a manifesto signed by him along with others and asked him to stick to the manifesto with regard to the Communal Award.

Regarding the Poona Pact the Committee was opinion that, if possible, it ought to be modified without affecting it as a whole. But all chances of a split in the Hindu Community on this issue should be avoided.—(United Press).

Latest Commercial News

QUICK FLUCTUATIONS IN CROSS-RATES

New York Cotton Prices 12 Points Down

SMALL DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Traders Awaiting Further Developments In Washington

Bombay, January 17.

On Wednesday, fluctuations in the sterling Dollar and the sterling franc cross rates were somewhat quick and two-sided. Both closed slightly easier than yesterday.

NEW YORK COTTON TRADERS WATCH DEVELOPMENTS.

The New York cotton market was quiet in the absence of fresh incentive. Traders have been watching developments in connection with the monetary programme and legislative measures to control ginnings.

REACTIONARY DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD.

London gold price was a little bit easier to-day by way of a re-action after a sharp rise during the last three days. Silver prices remained unchanged.

GRAINS QUIET BUT STEADY.

Trading in wheat at Liverpool was quiet but Chicago grain markets ruled fairly steady with some speculative inquiry in wheat.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN EASY.

The Indian Sterling Loan eased off further by 5 shillings to-day.

LOCAL COTTON PRICES SOMEWHAT DEPRESSED.

The local cotton market was officially closed to-day but private business was done on a large scale outside the Business Hall of the Association. Prices were somewhat depressed on account of the selling pressure from big operators.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, January 17.

Previous closing rate	11.44
To-day's opening rate	11.36
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing rate	11.32
Difference	—.12

Broach expectation Rs. 199.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liaerpool, January 17.

Previous closing rate	5.75
To-day's opening rate	5.76
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	5.73
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, January 17.

Trading in the cotton market was moderately active due to the lack of fresh incentive and general tendency to await further developments in connection with the monetary programme. Traders are also watching news regarding legislative measures to control ginnings. Consequently nothing important developed in to-day's session with the market almost two-sided and rather narrow movements.

Dealings in May opened at 11.36, i.e., 8 points lower than the previous closing. The market was quiet owing to the absence of any speculative activity but later some foreign buying appeared and the session turned more hopeful with prices showing an inclination to recover with May coming up to 11.41. However as there was no improvement in other sections, prices lacked support and did not record any further rise.

The market finally closed at 11.32 with a decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, January 17.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January Unquoted.

March (11.32|11.27) 11.18|11.20.

May (11.44|11.43) 11.36|11.37.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 17.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.77) 5.70.

American March (5.76) 5.69.

Egyptian January (8.34) 8.20.

Egyptian March (8.26) 8.12

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, January 17.

Previous closing	5.08 3|4
To-day's closing	5.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, January 17.

Previous closing	5.09 5|8
To-day's opening	5.07 1|2
To-day's closing	5.07 1|8
Difference	—.02 1|2

FRANC RATE.

London, January 17.

Previous closing	80.80
To-day's opening	80.87
To-day's closing	80.15
Difference	—.65

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 17.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.07 1|2 and gradually eased to 5.05 1|4 but again improved to 5.08 5|8. Subsequently there was a reaction to 5.07 1|8 and finally it closed at 5.07 1|8

Franc opened at 80.87 and rose to 80.90 and then declined to 80.43. It finally closed at 80.15.

LONDON SILVER.

London, January 17.

America bought. China bought and then sold. The market was quiet.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 1|2d.	19 1|2d.
Forward	19 1|2d.	19 1|2d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 17.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|11|9	£6|11|6

BULLION.

London, January 17.

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£6|11|9) £6|11|6.

Silver (19 1|2d.) 19 1|2d.

CROSS-RATES.

London, January 17.
(3-30 p.m.)

London on Bombay (1.6 1|16) 1.6 1|16.

Paris on Bombay (6.05 1|2) 6.03 1|2.

New York on Bombay (38.75) 38.50.

Berlin on Bombay (1.02) 1.

London on Milan (60.18) 60.12.

London on Shanghai (1|4 1|4) 1|4-1|8.

London on Kobe (1|2-9|32) 1-2-5|16.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 53-7|8 for March, 55-1|8, for May and 56 for July. Trading was quiet and lifeless in the absence of enquiry due to quieter cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 17.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 89-1|2, and July at 87-3|4. Business was moderately active on some speculative buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, Jan. 17.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 38-5|8 and rye at 52-7|8 for May and 54 for July. Trading was quieter and easier owing to the lack of support.

LONDON MARKETS

London, January 17.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£227 7|8) £227 1|2 quiet.

Lead (£11 5|16) £11 7|16 quiet.

Iron (£65) £65.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1|4 to £35 5|8) £35 1|4 to £35 5|8.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3.

Ceylon Pekoe (1|1 1|2) 1|2.

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1|8 3|4) 1|9.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan|Feb (£16 1|4) £16 1|2 paid and value.

Dundee Jan (£18 1|2) unquoted.

Lightning Jan. (£17 1|4) unquoted.

RUBBER.

Spot (4 1|4) 4 3|16 paid and buyers.

Jan|Mar (4 3|8) 4 1|4 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Jan|Feb (£11-9|16) £11 3|8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Jan|Feb (£11-3|8) £11 1|4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Jan|Feb (£9-1|2) £9 1|2 sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Jan|Feb (£9 1|8) £9 sellers.

DISCOUNTS.

3 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.

4 months (1-1|32 p.c.) 1-1|32 p.c.

6 months (1-1|8 p.c.) 1-1|8 p.c.

WOOLSALES.

Liverpool, January 17.

Woolsales opened to-day with spirited general competition and prices were fully 15 to 20 per cent above December rates.

Greasy inferior to average lower (0-6) 0-7|2.

Greasy inferior to average higher (1-7|2) 2-2.

Scoured inferior to average lower (0-8) 0-10.

Scoured inferior to average higher (2-7) 2-11.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, January 17.
(11 p.m.)

Though it was a public holiday business in Broach cotton was privately done on a large scale to-day outside the cotton Brokers' Association Hall. The highest rate touched was Rs. 203-8 in the afternoon and the lowest Rs. 199-8 at night.

As New York Cotton Futures opened with a decline of about 8 points but later improved by about 6 points, Broach A.|M. recovered to Rs. 201 at 11 p.m.

Big operators try to depress local cotton prices with a view to make purchases on the decline but the public sentiment has been bullish on account of the report of heavy damage to the cotton crop as a result of severe cold and frost in cotton growing districts. At present the general feeling is in favour of making purchases on every decline.

Japan has now officially lifted the boycott and Indian cotton will be allowed to be shipped to Japan from next Monday.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

GOLD MINING SHARES RULE FIRM

Cocoa Market Exceptionally Active

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 17.

On the Stock Exchange, business was restricted in view of the uncertainty surrounding American situation but apart from weakness in gilt edged securities owing to further selling from abroad, the general tone was fairly steady.

Gold minings opened easier but subsequently firmed up again, West Africans being especially favoured.

Commodity markets after weakening in sympathy with America closed steady. Cocoa market exceptionally continued active.

Wall Street after uncertain opening showed some improvement.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, January 17.

The Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £87 3|4 i.e., 5sh. lower than the previous closing rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January, 17.
(3-30 p.m.)

The London Stock Exchange markets were generally uncertain with restricted business. Gilt-edgeds were weak chiefly on some foreign selling. Industrials were generally dull.

The London Stock Exchange was influenced by New York cables. Gilt-edged Securities weakened to-day.

The sentiment on the London Stock Exchange was undecided and business was limited. Gilt-edged securities eased to some extent. The 3-1|2 per cent. Loan was quoted at £87-3|4 i.e. five shillings lower than the previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£75 3|4) £75 3|8.

3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1|4) £102 1|8.

4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109.

4 per cent Funding Loan (£112-1|2) £112.

3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-1|2) £101 1|4.

4 per lent Victory Bonds (£111-1|2) £111.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 12 7|8) dol. 12 1|2.

International Holding (dol. 2 1|4) dol. 2 1|8.

Hydro-Electric (dol. 7) dol. 6 7|8.

Electrical Musical Insurance (19|3) 18|9.

Princhin John (33-6) 32-4 1|2.

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (33|4 1|2) 32|10 1|2.

Woolsworth New Ordinary (95) 93-3.

Swadeshi Match "B" (10-3) 10-3.

Dunlop Rubber (42) 41-7 1|2.

Unilever Ordinary (25) 24|9.

Ford Motors (24) 23|3.

Cables and Wireless "B" (11) 11.

British|American Tobacco (115) 115.

Cameras "A" (£8 1|4) £8 1|8.

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (114) 114.

P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (19|6) 19|3.

Distillers (82|6) 82.

Bradford Dyers (16|6) 16|3.

British Celanese (13|1 1|2) 13.

J. and P. Coats Ordinary (63|3) 63|6.

Courtaulds Ordinary (44|1 1|2) 43|6.

Fine Cotton Spinners (15|6) 15|3.

Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9) 8|9.

Inter. Nickel (dol. 22 1|2) dol. 22 1|8.

Bengal Iron and Steel (5|9) 5|9.

Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, January 17.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 55, 55|2, and 57|12 for Ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. The market eased on recovery of a small demand. However it later improved due to the absence of sellers and finally closed steady at Rs. 55, 55|2 and 57|12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 32|3|9, 32|4 and 32|5 for Ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. Early prices weakened on the news that America was not buying gold from abroad but later banks came in as buyers as a result of which prices began to rise. Eventually, the market followed movements of Franc and finally closed steady at Rs. 32|8|8, 32|9|3 and 32|10. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 20|10.

INDIAN LOANS

London, January 17.
(3-30 p.m.)

3 per cent Indian Stock £75 1|2 £75 1|4.

3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £87 3|4.

4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|2) £108 1|4.

4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£109 3|4) £109 3|4.

4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 1|2) £103 1|2.

3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (£3|4 p.c. dis.) £7|8 p.c. dis.

5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3|4) £109 3|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|6|5 (£106 3|8) £108 1|2.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (33|6) 33|6.

Doran Tea (61) 61.

Empire of India and Ceylon (41|10-1|2) 41.10 1|2.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo|Dutch Rubber (20) 19-7 1|2.

Gula Kelampong (17|6) 18.

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27|3) 27

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (64-4 1|2) 63|6.

Burma Corporation (13-1 1|2) 13-1 1|2.

Rio Tintos (£20 5|8) £20 1|2.

East Rand Proprietary (44) 44|3.

Rand Mines (118|9) 120.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (34-4 1|2) 33|9.

Anglo Persian (49-4 1|2) 48|9.

Burma Oil (90) 88|9.

Mexican Eagle (11-4 1|2) 11-3.

Shell Transport (52|6) 51|10 1|2.

Royal Dutch (£22 1|2) £22 3|8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, January 17.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol.

Anaconda Copper Mining (£14 1|2) £15.

U.S. Steel (Common) (dol. 53s 1|2) dol. 52 1|2.

U.S. Steel (Preference) (dol. 82-3|4) dol. 84.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Jute Shares ruled fairly steady and good turnover resulted. In Coals limited business passed. Teas firmed up further on good enquiry. In Miscellaneous Sugar shares were easier and uncertain on rumours of earthquake damage. Others shewed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent paper 72 small lot; 3½ per cent paper 83/2; 3½ per cent loan 1947/50 95/6; 4 per cent loan 1943 101/8; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 105/12; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 106/5.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty 313.

Cottonss—Elgin Mills ordy 66; New Victoria ordy 1/7.

Coals:—Bengal 232; Bokaro and Ramgur 8/8; Burrakur 14/12; Burrakur pref 116; Raneegunge 41/2.

Jutes:—Anglo India 356 small lot; Bally 162; Barnagore 149 small lot; Budge Budge 325; Clive 27/8; Delta 354 small lot; Fort Gloster 516; Howrah 53/3; India 206 small lot; Kamarhatty 552; Kankinarrah 472/8; Naihati pref. 129; National 22/4; New Central 385; Orient 212; Union 417/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical ordy 275 small odd lot; Bengal Chemical pref 14/12; Bengal Telephone New Issue ordy 14/6; Bengal Telephone pref 13/12; Mirzapore electric 4/4; Indian Standard Wagon pref 112; Burn and Co. ordy 156; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 119/4; Associated Hotel pref 79; Midnapore Zamindary 65; Indo General Navigation ordy 75 small lot.

Sugar Shares:—Champaran 23/2; New Savan 11/14; Rohtas 9/8; Samastipore 11/4.

Tea Shares:—Birpara 296/8; Chandypore 147; Kornafuli 68; Manabarrie 235 small lots; Moheema ordy 15; New Terai 15; Tezpore 10.

Debentures:—6 per cent 1935/55 Calcutta Port Trust 118/8 7 per cent 1932/42 Hutchend

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, January 17.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady on speculative long liquidation and trade buying. Prices fluctuated within a range of 15 points. The highest price for was 11.54 and the lowest 11.39. The market finally closed at a net decline of 10 points.

President Roosevelt has clarified the monetary policy and repatriation of American capital is causing improving trend in dollar. The currency will now be backed by large gold reserves and there are definite signs of returning confidence. Business is broadening and there is a decided improvement in trade conditions, After the great boom between March and August, there was a natural reaction as a result of over-production but latest advices show revival of demand.

It was the main aim of the Washington Administration to improve the buying capacity of agricultural classes. Steady and sustained advance in commodity prices is now having the effect and there exists a feeling of optimism in commercial circles,

Speculation which was dormant during the last three months is again broadening. Cotton prices may react temporarily but on account of clarification of monetary policy and compulsory acreage reduction it is risky to sell short on advancing prices. It is too early to have any idea about the nature of weather. We prefer to buy cotton on all declines as chances are in favour of higher prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Methta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Market advanced owing to advance in gold and revival of speculation, Advise securing profits.

Liverpool: Market may react temporarily but demand still broadening on account monetary policy and expected compulsory acreage reduction.

Liverpool: New York cables, indications coming currency stabilization giving business more confidence stimulating broader outside demand.

Liverpool: Closer definition of Dollar value is bullish factor as it creates confidence and will stimulate buying.

Liverpool: More two-sided market. Profit taking offset by active straddle buying new crop months against sales New York. Repatriation American capital expected cause improving trend in Dollar.

New York: Market slightly reactionary on profit taking. Trade continues buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 16.

March, 1934	11.30—.10
May, 1934	11.44—.10
July, 1934	11.59—.11
October, 1934	11.78—.13
Decmeber, 1934	11.91—.14
Spot	11.60—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 16.

January, 1934	11.19—.16
March,	11.25—.16
Spot	11.26—.14
New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March,	11.31
May,	11.47
July	11.62
New York Noon Call.—	
March	11.25
May	11.42
July	——

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 16.

Silver:—Market is steady. Closed quiet.

Spot, 19 1/2

Forward 19 1/2.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/11/9.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 29,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 14,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

	10-16 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
January, 1934		5.76+.05
February, 1934		5.75+.05
March, 1934	5.80	5.75+.05
April, 1934		5.75+.06
May, 1934	5.79	5.75+.06
June, 1934		5.75+.06
July, 1934		5.75+.06
August, 1934		5.76+.07
September, 1934		5.76+.07
October, 1934		5.77+.07
November, 1934		5.78+.07
December, 1934		5.80+.08
January, 1935		5.80+.07
Middling Spot		6.02+.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

SAKELLARIDIS.—

January, 1934	8.25
March, 1934	8.17
May, 1934	8.14
July, 1934	8.13
October, 1934	8.03
November, 1934	8.03
F.G.F. Spot	8.64

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Broach, Fully Good (Good staple)	4.62
Broach, Fine (Good staple)	4.77
Broach, Superfine (Good staple)	4.92
Oomra, Good (No 1 staple)	4.87
Oomra, Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.02
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.17
Bengal, Good	3.98
Bengal, Fine	4.08
Benngal, Superfine	4.18
Scinde, Goo d	4.08
Scinde, Fine	4.18
Scinde, Superfine	4.28

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 16.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & China £15 3/4

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £134 1/4

P & O Banking Corporation £10 5/8

National Bank of India £47 1/4

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £112 1/4

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961 £102 1/4

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £61 1/2 Nominal.

Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later £75 5/8

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later, £88

Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55 £108 1/2

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £75 3/4

War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952 £101 1/2

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £111 1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 16.

Copper Braziers £43 9/4

Yellow Metal £37

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14 5/8 Nominal.

Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £16 1/4

Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. £228 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 16.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	13.35 1/2
Amsterdam	7.88
Brussels	22.78
Madrid	68.37 1/2
Milan	60.43
Berne	16.33
Paris	80.8
Prague	106.00
London on New York	5.09 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Jan. 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 1 p.c. to 1 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1 1/8 p.c. to 1 1/8 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0 3/4 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0 3/4 p.c.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Jan. 16.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt 18/4½ January sellers

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt 17/1½ May/Aug. sellers.

LATEST REVENUE RETURNS

81.7 Millions Deficit Against 181 Last Year: Heavy Collection Of Income Tax

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The improvement, compared with last year of hundred million sterling on the balance is revealed by the latest revenue returns. A colossal surplus is however, not expected, as any surplus will be subject to deduction for last year's deficit of 32-1|2 millions and 12 millions in respect of the changed method in the collection of income-tax.

Revenue returns in December 1932 showed that the deficiency required to be made good before the end of the financial year, was 181 millions. To-day it is 81.7 millions. Heavy collection of income-tax and other revenue accrue between 31|12 and 31|3.

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J7

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1934

Indian States' Protection Bill

Punjab Govt. Supports It & U. P. & C. P. Govt. Approve Principles

Punjab Judges Express Strong Condemnation Of Proposed Legislation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Opinions on the Indian States Protection Bill, which will be one of the controversial bills before the next session of the Assembly, have begun to come in.

The Punjab Government strongly supports the proposed legislation, while the U.P. and C.P. Governments approve the principles underlying the Bill.

The Assam Government suggests that the word "wilfully" should be inserted before "neglects" and that the definition of the State be inserted, namely that "Administration of any State in India means administration recognised by the Governor-General."

The Bihar Government considers that the drafting of clause 5 is altogether too wide, in particular the word "interference" appears often to have a very wide interpretation and is therefore, objectionable. The Government also considers that clause six is open to the same criticism and goes beyond the principle enunciated by Sir Harry Haig, that the Bill "seeks to extend to the Indian States the same measure of protection from activities directed from British India against their administration as Government of British India already enjoys."

Among minor administrations, the Chief Commissioners of Coorg and Baluchistan have no criticism against the Bill.

As regards judicial opinion the Bengal High Court judges do not desire to express any opinion on the Bill. The Patna judges also take up the same attitude on the ground that the Bill deals with matter largely political. As for the Allahabad High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kendall and Mr. Justice King see no objection to the Bill. Justices Young and Bennett, Kisch and Bajpai agree with the legislation while Justices Mukerji, Thom and Iqbal Ahmad have no opinions to offer.

Hostile Opinion

Justice Niamutullah opposes the legislation unless the States agree to certain amount of reciprocity. The least that should be insisted in return for the legislation is that the right to petition to the Governor General or Governor be conceded to person aggrieved by actions of the state administration and the same right to appeal to Privy Council be given from the decisions of the highest tribunals in the state as exists in British India. He thinks that freedom of comment in British India has a great moral effect.

Justice Rachhpalsingh opposes the Bill, as the only remedy of the people belonging to the Indian States, whose grievances are unredressed, against the oppressions by the ruler of the State is to give publicity in British India and they should be permitted to avail themselves of the same.

Not Their Job.

In the Punjab the Chief Justice and Justices Tekchand Coldstream, Jallal, Aga Haidar, Monroe, Sir Abdul Kadir, Bhide, Currie, Abdul Rashid and Rangilal endorse the following opinion of Justice Duleepsingh.

"As regards the policy of the Bill I do not see why I am called upon to express any opinion or that the judges of the High courts should with propriety do so. As regards drafting, section six covers acts, etc., much wider than those contemplated in the speech of the Home Member in a paragraph relating to press activities.

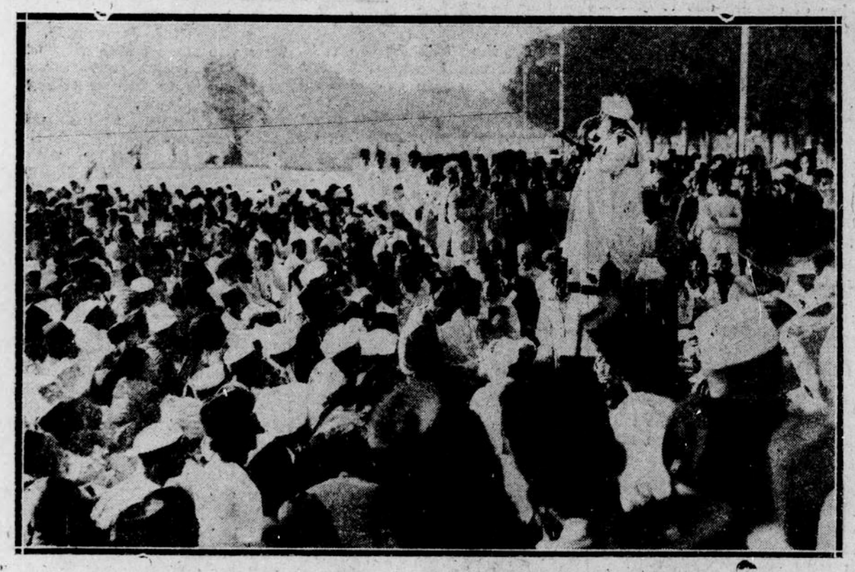
Mr. Justice Addison dissenting from the other judges views, does not think that section six covers more than what is indicated in the speech of the Home Member.

Vague Expressions.

Mr. Pollock, Additional Judicial Commissioner, C. P. has doubts whether section four is expedient. Otherwise he supports the Bill. Mr. Niyogi, Additional Judicial Commissioner is not in favour of section four. He thinks that the expression "will tend to cause interference with the administration" of the State occurring in sections five and six is too vague. Mr. Staples, Additional Judicial Commissioner favours the bill. The Commissioner of Bhagalpur division supports the Bill while the Commissioner of the Tirhut division opposes the proposed amendment of the Press Act in para four of the Bill.

The Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur thinks that, while one of the most potent forces making for the improvement in administration of the backward States is the pressure on the rulers of the enlightened public opinion in the British India, the right of appeal and the previous sanction of the local governments make the apprehensions voiced in the Assembly unfounded.

As regards the public opinion so far received, the Orissa landholders Association and the Bar association of Hazaribagh support the Bill while the Bihar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce and the Priya peoples' Association and the Bar Associations of Akola and Hooshangabad suggest that the Bill should be dropped.—A.P.



Hakim Mahomed Abu Yusuf Isphahani who led the prayer yesterday morning on the Marine Lines Maidan, is seen here delivering the sermon.

MUSLIMS OFFER ID PRAYERS

The Idul Fitar Nimaz commenced at 8 a.m. on Wednesday on the Maidan at Marine Lines, when the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, the Consul of Afghanistan and his staff, Mr. R. U. Tumgakar, Mr. M. Sulaiman Kasim, Mr. Mahamad Ali Riza, Mulla Salebhai, Dr. Shafi Ahmad, Mr. Moulvi Fazlulah, Mr. Ibrahim Motivala, Mr. M. Z. Mantar, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar were present. Besides these there was the usual vast gathering of Muslims. After the prayers were offered photos were taken and the devotees departed at about 9 a.m.

STAVISKY'S SUICIDE PREMEDITATED

Wife Makes Dramatic Admission To Magistrate

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Jan. 16.

The dramatic admission that Stavisky informed her of his intention of committing suicide was made by Madame Stavisky today during her examination by a magistrate. She said: "Serge told me on December 23 that he was utterly ruined, and as he did not wish that ignominy should descend on me and the children, he intended to commit suicide.

I tried to dissuade him but was unsuccessful."

Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, returned to New Delhi, from Calcutta, on Sunday and opened on Monday morning the conference of Inspector-Generals of jails in India.—A. P.

RAISE PRESIDENT TO MAYOR

Rangoon Corporation's Request To Government

RANGOON, Jan. 16

The Finance Committee of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation recommended to-day to the Corporation to request the local Government to raise the designation of the President of the Corporation to that of a Mayor.

NEW CANAL OPENED

A function of great importance to agriculture in the dry zone of Burma was undertaken by the Home Member, Sir Maung Ba when he opened a new canal at Salin this morning on behalf of the Governor.

He also presented awards to several officials in recognition of the services rendered by them in connection with the canal.—A. P.

BENGALI YOUTH ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16

Information has reached here that the Assam Police arrested today a Bengali youth wanted in connection with terrorist crimes in Bengal.—A. P.

MONETARY BILL "HOLD UP"

Senate Committee Refer To Attorney General For Opinion

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Washington. — The Monetary Bill was examined by the Senate Banking Committee which requested the Attorney General to give a written opinion on the legality of "Commandeering" Federal Reserve Banks gold.

The request was made after Democratic Party members had sharply challenged its validity.

The representatives passed the Farm-bond Bill, which was in accordance with Mr. Roosevelt's special message to Congress.

This makes Government responsible for the principal of two billion dollars farm the mortgage bond issue.—Reuter's Special.

FARM BOND BILL

In a special message to Congress on January 10, Mr. Roosevelt proposed an amendment to the Emergency Farm Credit Act to enable the Government to guarantee a principal of 2,000 million dollars bond issue for financing the farm mortgages, interest on which had already been guaranteed.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he was convinced of Government's moral responsibility to guarantee bonds, which by his action, would be put on a level with Treasury securities.

The Presiden said "it is true that technically Government's responsibilities wils be increased by 2,000 million dollars, but it seems every way right that we should thus publicly acknowledge what already amounts to a moral obligation. In any event, securities to be offered are backed not only by Government credit but by physical property of a very definite value."

Democrat leaders have no doubt that the necessary legislation will be passed.

NEXT MAYOR OF BOMBAY

Who will be the next Mayor of Bombay? Although the Mayor's election generally takes place in the first week of April, candidates are already busy to try their luck. The current year's mayoralty was for a Christian but Dr. M. C. Javle broke the convention and occupied the chair. The 1934-35 turn is for a Muslim, but owing to the established convention of many years having been broken during the current year, it is understood that besides the Muslim candidates, some European candidates also may stand for the election.

So far the names of Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laiji and Mr. Husseinally M. Rahimtoola are mentioned as candidates from the Muslim community and Mr. I. G. Griffiths from the European community. Mr. Griffiths was a candidate last time but was defeated by Dr. Javle.

WARSHIP NELSON STILL HELD UP

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 16

It is stated at Devonport to-day that as the "Nelson" is still held up at Portsmouth her sister ship, the "Rodney" will proceed to the West Indies as the flagship of the Home Fleet.

Burma's Constitutional Future

Sir Charles Innes Says Parliament Will Decide About Separation

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Burma has thrown away the opportunity of choosing as regards separation and now Parliament would have to decide for her, said Sir Charles Innes, a former Governor of Burma, lecturing at the East India Association on the constitutional future of Burma.

Referring to the lack of common interests between India and Burma, he said that though the economic depression made separation much less attractive to Burma than it seemed five years ago, separation was likely to offer immediate improvement in Burma's financial position which will steadily improve as trade got better. The incorporation of Burma in India was no lonber justifiable on grounds of administrative convenience and Burma clearly could not be included in the Indian Federation except at her own express wish.

"The difficulty lies in finding exactly what Burma does wish. The only thing outstanding clearly is the almost unanimous desire of the educated Burmans for separation. Those desiring to enter the Federation temporarily did so, not because Burma had any contribution to make to its strength and solidarity, but merely as a matter of political tatics.

"Burma will be a source of weakness, not strength to the Federation. Burmans do not belong to India and do not sympathise with Indian sentiment. The inclusion of Burma in the Federation is neither good for her nor for India. If Burmans want separation, as admittedly they do, they have now clearly come to the parting of the ways."

TRADE AGREEMENTS NECESSARY.

Sir Robert Horne, who presided, urged that in any separation trade agreements were necessary to safeguard the position Burma hitherto enjoyed. He stressed that Burma derived a large part of labour as also capital from India. Moreover India was Burma's best market.

Sir Louis Dane said that the experience with Southern Ireland had shown the difficulty of enforcing trade agreements. He urged that in the integral part of the constitution there should be a clause providing neither country to interfere with the other's trade for fifteen years.

The question of the defence of the Frontier might arise at any moment, and her sea Frontier will have to be provided for, while the position of Burma's "very enterprising neighbour," Siam was not too satisfactory.

If there were a series of insurrections in Siam, someone will have to intervene, and what will be its effect on Burma's Frontier?

ADVANTAGES OF SEPARATION

Sir Charles Innes replying urged that Burma would lose her identity if she was not separated. Only by separation would she be able to regulate the immigration of Indians. He did not believe she wanted to prevent immigration altogether, but it was essential that she should have the power.

The real danger before India was that of a serious war on the North-West Frontier, while Burma was unseparated she will have to pay her share of the military expenses, although she was not interested therein.

Siam was her most reasonable neighbour and he did not think trouble from China was likely. From the point of view of defence Burma would better off if she separated.

As regards the trade agreements, he did not believe it should be fixed by the constitution as saggested by Sir Louis Dane, but they had got to trust both the Governments to exercise power reasonably. Similarly they could not impose absolute free trade.

The position of Indians in Burma would be strengthened by separation, as any Indo-Burman trouble would then become an international question.—Reuter.

BURMESE LEADERS' VIEWS

RANGOON, Jan. 16.

There is no use to talk of Separation or Federation now, it being left to the decision of the Joint Select Committee. What we have to do is to concentrate on the new constitution for Burma," said U. Ba Pe in an interview with the Associated Press.

He said that both the Separationists and Anti-Separationists should work together to achieve a constitution that would place Burma on the sure road to Dominion Status.

Regarding the position of Burma after Separation, he remarked, "there is no difference of opinion between the Separationist and Anti-Separationist leaders on the main points, and they worked in a united manner in that respect." But he was disappointed at the attitude adopted by the minority groups." They did not support us in our endeavours to remove or modify many reactionary provisions in the proposed constitution for a separated Burma."

U. Ba Pe added that the questions of (a) trade relations between Burma and India; (b) financial settlement between Burma and India; (c) delimitation of constituencies, and (d) a labour convention between Burma and India remained to be enquired into. He emphasised that the questions being very important, the leaders of various Burma political parties should work unitedly to settle them.

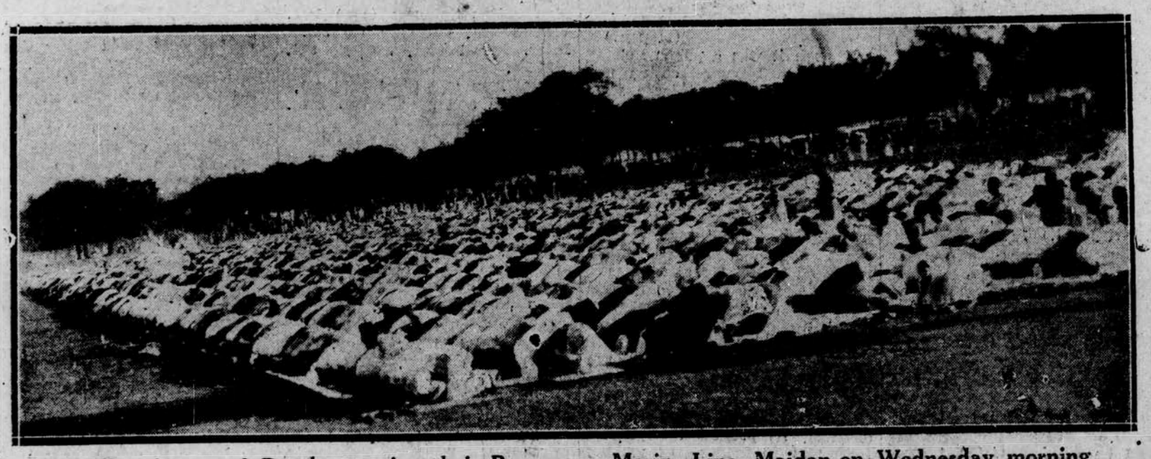
U. Chit Hlaing had nothing to add to what he had stated in Bombay.—A.P.

NEW COMMANDER OF MADRAS

LONDON, Jan. 17

The War Office announces that Major General C. M. Wagstaff has been appointed Commander of Madras District in succession to Major General Newman whose tenure expires on October 19.—Reuter's Special.

ID PRAYERS



Mussalmans of Bombay saying their Prayers on Marine Lines Maidan on Wednesday morning

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